

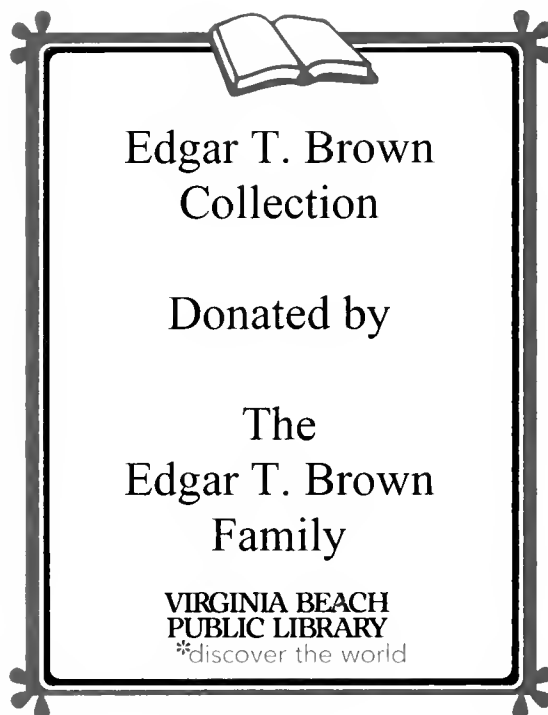


CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND SITES

As of July 1, 1989

By Age and Location

Prepared by
The Office of Research and Strategic Analysis
of the
City of Virginia Beach
March, 1990



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**CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND SITES
MARCH, 1990**

The attached Inventory of Historic Buildings and Sites in Virginia Beach contains those properties which were surveyed as of July 1, 1989, organized by age and location (see Attachments 1 - 5).

The inventories are grouped as **buildings** if an actual structure exists, most or all of which is of authentic materials and workmanship, or as a **site** if a building of historic significance once stood at this location but has since been destroyed. The term **site** is also used to distinguish an area which was once a village but has since vanished (such as Newtown) or to designate a monument. The 1989 Inventory contains a total of **359** historic buildings and sites, **320** of which are buildings. (Some buildings are also listed as Archaeological Sites, but were only counted once towards the total.) The Inventory lists a total of **179** structures built before 1901.

**CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
SUMMARY
HISTORIC BUILDINGS BY CENTURY AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
MARCH, 1990**

<u>Borough</u>	<u>17th Century (1600-1700)</u>	<u>18th Century (1701-1800)</u>	<u>19th Century (1801-1900)</u>	<u>20th Century (1901-1940)</u>	<u>Date Unknown</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bayside	2	3	3	-0-	-0-	8
Blackwater	-0-	6	21	27	-0-	54
Kempsville	-0-	5	1	3	-0-	9
Lynnhaven	1	11	5	7	-0-	24
Princess Anne	-0-	12	8	-0-	-0-	20
Pungo	-0-	1	98	94	3	196
Virginia Beach	-0-	-0-	2	7	-0-	9
Total Historical Buildings	<u>3</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>320</u>

The Inventory reflects only a reorganization and revision to the inventory disseminated in July, 1989. To date, the boroughs of Blackwater, Pungo and Virginia Beach have been surveyed most extensively. The boroughs of Bayside, Lynnhaven, Kempsville and Princess Anne have been surveyed for 17th and 18th Century buildings and sites, but not as extensively for 19th and early 20th Century properties. Therefore, as more cross referencing and follow-up is performed, some additional improvements are likely.

ATTACHMENT 1

**CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
LIST OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS
BY BOROUGH AND BY AGE**

As of July 1, 1989

ATTACHMENT 1
CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
LIST OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS BY BOROUGH AND BY AGE
July 1, 1989

BAYSIDE BOROUGH:

17th Century Buildings:

Weblin House - 5588 Moore's Pond Road
Adam Thoroughgood House - 1636 Parish Road in Thoroughgood

18th Century Buildings:

Pembroke Manor - 320 Constitution Drive
Lynnhaven House - 4401 Wishart Road
The Hermitage - 4200 Hermitage Road, Thoroughgood

19th Century Buildings:

Old Donation Episcopal Church - 4449 North Witchduck Road
Ferry Farm
Bayville Farm

BLACKWATER BOROUGH:

18th Century Buildings:

4152 Blackwater Road
4933 Blackwater Road
5679 Blackwater Road
Blackwater Southern Baptist Church - 6000 Blackwater Road
2968 Indian Creek Road
3173 Land of Promise Road

19th Century Buildings:

Blackwater Trading Post
No address Baum Road
Stuart Ives House - 4151 Blackwater Road
4280 Blackwater Road
4490 Blackwater Road
4617 Blackwater Road
5420 Blackwater Road
5853 Blackwater Road
5924 Blackwater Road
6621 Blackwater Road
6208 Crags Causeway
6269 Crags Causeway
6549 Crags Causeway
3141 Land of Promise Road
3148 Land of Promise Road
3192 Land of Promise Road
3413 Land of Promise Road
3457 Land of Promise Road
3001 South Head River Road
2761 West Gibbs Road
2864 West Gibbs Road

ATTACHMENT 1, continued

20th Century Buildings:

4253 Blackwater Road
4700 Blackwater Road
4813 Blackwater Road
5332 Blackwater Road
5745 Blackwater Road
5864 Blackwater Road
6630 Blackwater Road
6465 Craggs Causeway
6520 Craggs Causeway
No address Head River Road
3264 Head River Road
3380 Head River Road
3385 Head River Road
3461 Head River Road
3609 Head River Road
3125 Hungarian Road
3300 Hungarian Road
Old Shirley Place - 2941 Indian Creek Road
Old Shirley House - 3009 Indian Creek Road
2524 Land of Promise Road
3196 Land of Promise Road
3572 Old Carolina Road
2948 Shirley Lane
2861 West Gibbs Road
2997 West Gibbs Road
3201 West Gibbs Road
6273 West Gibbs Road

KEMPSVILLE BOROUGH:

18th Century Buildings:

Thomas Murray House - 425 Crestline Drive
Nathaniel Nicholas House - "Tallwood" - 1676 Kempsville Road
Peter Singleton House - "Pleasant Hall" - 5184 Princess Anne Road
Carraway House - 317 South Witchduck Road
Isaac Murray House - 3300 Harlie Court

19th Century Buildings:

Fentress House - 1772 Salem Road

20th Century Buildings:

Stewart House - 4600 Old Princess Anne Road
Jones House - 1341 Salem Road
Jordan House - 1529 Salem Road

LYNNHAVEN BOROUGH:

17th Century Buildings:

Adam Keeling House - 1157 Adam Keeling Road

18th Century Buildings:

Green Hill Farm - Lovett's Pond Road
Old Cape Henry Lighthouse
John Forrest House - 2600 Barrett Street
Oak Hill Farm - 1040 Caton Drive
Broad Bay Manor - 1710 Dey Cove Drive
1101 Five Points Road
John Biddle House - 704 King's Grant Road
510 North Great Neck Road
Upper Wolfsnare - 2040 Potters Road
Francis Land House - "Rose Hall" - 1331 Virginia Beach Boulevard
Wolfsnare Plantation - 513 West Plantation Road in Point O' Woods

ATTACHMENT 1, continued

19th Century Buildings:

Cape Henry House
James-Bell House
Henry Woodhouse House - "Old Comfort" - 1437 North Woodhouse Road
Ewell Farmhouse - 813 Simpkins Lane
100 South Great Neck Road

20th Century Buildings:

Administration Building of the Association for Research and Enlightenment (ARE) - 67th Street
to 68th Street
Cooke House - 77th Street and Oceanfront
Masury House - West end of 52nd Street and Wilder Drive
Old Train Station
Women's Club of Princess Anne
Ailstock House - 2416 Kenstock Drive
London Bridge Baptist Church - 2460 Potters Road

PRINCESS ANNE BOROUGH:

18th Century Buildings:

Venner House
Daniel Whitehurst House
Henry Brock House - 1229 Brahms Drive
Thomas Lovett House - 2402 Holland Road
Jonathan Woodhouse House - 2492 London Bridge Road
Charles Henley House - 1701 Pathfinder Drive
Nimmo United Methodist Church - 2200 Princess Anne Road
William Nimmo House - 2477 Princess Anne Road
Edward James House - 2180 Rosewell Drive
Jonathan Fentress House - 2565 Seaboard Road
1165 Sandbridge Road
Robert Mason House - 2817 Seaboard Road

19th Century Buildings:

Old Princess Anne Courthouse
Burroughs House - 2409 Holland Road
John Thomas Woodhouse House - 2176 Oceana Boulevard
Tabernacle United Methodist Church - 1265 Sandbridge Road
Bright House - 2552 West Landing Road
Fountain House - 3067 West Neck Road
3405 West Neck Road
Bartee House - 3769 West Neck Road

PUNGO BOROUGH:

18th Century Buildings:

Anthony Fentress House - 1489 Princess Anne Road

19th Century Buildings:

1540 Back Bay Landing Road
5544 Buzzard Neck Road
5553 Buzzard Neck Road
3312 Charity Neck Road
3360 Charity Neck Road
3456 Charity Neck Road
3484 Charity Neck Road
3820 Charity Neck Road
3877 Charity Neck Road
3936 Charity Neck Road
3972 Charity Neck Road
4021 Charity Neck Road
4156 Charity Neck Road
4192 Charity Neck Road
4229 Charity Neck Road
4313 Charity Neck Road

ATTACHMENT 1, continued

3981 Dawley Road
1405 Drum Point Road
Ship's Place - 1409 Drum Point Road
Shipp House - 1413 Drum Point Road
5516 Fitztown Road
5657 Fitztown Road
The Doxey Place - 5701 Fitztown Road
5980 Fitztown Road
1448 Gum Bridge Road
1501 Gum Bridge Road
1833 Gum Bridge Road
No address Jarvis Road
2025 Malbon Road
1641 Mill Landing Road
1674 Mill Landing Road
5025 Morris Neck Road
No address Muddy Creek Road
3489 Muddy Creek Road
3497 Muddy Creek Road
3568 Muddy Creek Road
3620 Muddy Creek Road
4104 Muddy Creek Road
4222-4 Muddy Creek Road
4273 Muddy Creek Road
4381 Muddy Creek Road
1369 Munden Road
1433 Munden Road
No address Nanney's Creek Road
1529 Nanney's Creek Road
1601 Nanney's Creek Road
1612 Nanney's Creek Road
1808 Nanney's Creek Road
The Witch of Pungo House - 1328 North Muddy Creek Road
1440 North Muddy Creek Road
1512 Pleasant Ridge Road
1825 Pleasant Ridge Road
1941 Pleasant Ridge Road
2061 Pleasant Ridge Road
Pocahontas Hunting Club - 6216 Pocahontas Club Road
No address Princess Anne Road
No address Princess Anne Road
No address Princess Anne Road
No address Princess Anne Road
129 Princess Anne Road
256 Princess Anne Road
368 Princess Anne Road
480 Princess Anne Road
512 Princess Anne Road
550 Princess Anne Road
604 Princess Anne Road
633 Princess Anne Road
636 Princess Anne Road
682 Princess Anne Road
684 Princess Anne Road
Oak Grove - 700 Princess Anne Road
756 Princess Anne Road
772 Princess Anne Road
781 Princess Anne Road
969 Princess Anne Road
1053 Princess Anne Road
1164 Princess Anne Road
1229 Princess Anne Road
1241 Princess Anne Road
Heritage Plantation - 1255 Princess Anne Road
1376 Princess Anne Road
1416 Princess Anne Road
1437 Princess Anne Road
1464 Princess Anne Road
1476 Princess Anne Road
1504 Princess Anne Road
1533 Princess Anne Road
1576 Princess Anne Road
1620 Princess Anne Road
1401 Public Landing Road
Charles Dudley House - 2224 Pungo Ferry Road
2245 Pungo Ferry Road

ATTACHMENT 1, continued

1325 Shipps Cabin Road
2264 South Stowe Road
2345 South Stowe Road
4864 Stone Road
2253 Vaughan Road
2300 Vaughan Road

20th Century Buildings:

Hunt Clubs

Lovett's Landing
North Fork Plantation - Main House
North Fork Plantation - Outbuilding
Old Charity School Auditorium
Shipps Cabin Hunting Lodge
1549 Back Bay Landing Road
5054 Back Bay Landing Road
No address Buzzard Neck Road
The Baptizing Farm - 5606 Buzzard Neck Road
No address Campbell's Landing Road
No address Campbell's Landing Road
1404 Campbell's Landing Road
No address Charity Neck Road
No address Charity Neck Road
3676 Charity Neck Road
3864 Charity Neck Road
4121 Charity Neck Road
4353 Charity Neck Road
1401 Drum Point Road
5920 Fitztown Road
The Ackiss Place - 5981 Fitztown Road
1413 Gum Bridge Road
1508 Gum Bridge Road
1556 Gum Bridge Road
Murden's Hunt Club - No address Horn Point Road - On the North Bay Quadrangle
No address Horn Point Road
Horn Point Club - 1089 Horn Point Road
1149 Horn Point Road
2253 Jarvis Road
6408 Knotts Island Road
1217 Mill Landing Road
1345 Mill Landing Road
1628 Mill Landing Road
1664 Mill Landing Road
3921 Morris Neck Road
4853 Morris Neck Road
4960 Morris Neck Road
5172 Morris Neck Road
5341 Morris Neck Road
No address Muddy Creek Road
3529 Muddy Creek Road
3573 Muddy Creek Road
3991 Muddy Creek Road
4048 Muddy Creek Road
4057 Muddy Creek Road
4073 Muddy Creek Road
4432 Muddy Creek Road
4498 Muddy Creek Road
1956 Munden Point Road
2131 Munden Point Road
1560 Nanney's Creek Road
1633 Nanney's Creek Road
2172 North Stowe Road
1368 Pleasant Ridge Road
1728 Pleasant Ridge Road
1877 Pleasant Ridge Road
1945 Pleasant Ridge Road
Pleasant Ridge School for Blacks - No address Princess Anne Road
No address Princess Anne Road
No address Princess Anne Road
448 Princess Anne Road
468 Princess Anne Road
586 Princess Anne Road
606 Princess Anne Road
612 Princess Anne Road

ATTACHMENT 1, concluded

635 Princess Anne Road
680 Princess Anne Road
765 Princess Anne Road
837 Princess Anne Road
845 Princess Anne Road
905 Princess Anne Road
926 Princess Anne Road
931 Princess Anne Road
948 Princess Anne Road
1123 Princess Anne Road
1130 Princess Anne Road
1142 Princess Anne Road
1250 Princess Anne Road
1325 Princess Anne Road
1337 Princess Anne Road
1500 Princess Anne Road
1636 Princess Anne Road
1400 Public Landing Road
2145 Pungo Ferry Road
1653 Salmons Road
1376 Shipps Cabin Road
No address Stewart Road
1025 Stewart Road
2216 Stowe Road
2009 Vaughan Road
2200 Vaughan Road
4053 West Neck Road, Lot 1
4065 West Neck Road

Date Unknown:

4117 Charity Neck Road
1789 Gum Bridge Road
609 Princess Anne Road

VIRGINIA BEACH BOROUGH:

19th Century Buildings:

DeWitt Cottage - Tenth Street and Oceanfront
1133 South Bayshore Drive

20th Century Buildings:

Cavalier Hotel - West side of Atlantic Avenue between 40th and 41st Streets
Willoughby T. Cooke School
Farmer Building - 418, 420, and 422 17th Street
Princess Anne Country Club
Star of the Sea Catholic Church - 14th Street and Pacific Avenue
Barclay House - 400 Sixteenth Street
Life Saving Museum of Virginia/Virginia Beach Maritime Museum, Boardwalk at 24th Street

ATTACHMENT 2

**CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
LIST OF HISTORIC SITES
BY BOROUGH AND BY AGE**

As of July 1, 1989

ATTACHMENT 2
CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
LIST OF HISTORIC SITES BY BOROUGH AND BY AGE
As of July 1, 1989

BAYSIDE BOROUGH:

17th Century Sites:

First Lynnhaven Parish Church
Greenwich

Archaeological Sites:

Bayville Farm
Site of Original Adam Thoroughgood House - 4479 Blackbeard Road
The Hermitage - 4200 Hermitage Road, Thoroughgood

BLACKWATER BOROUGH:

18th Century Sites:

Cary Wilson Butt House

KEMPSVILLE BOROUGH:

17th Century Sites:

Level Green
Newtown

18th Century Sites:

Bellamy House
Courthouse and Jail
Fairfield
Pungo Chapel
Victory Ball Plaque

19th Century Sites:

Friendly Oak
Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church - 5181 Princess Anne Road
Kempsville Baptist Church - 5204 Princess Anne Road

LYNNHAVEN BOROUGH:

17th Century Sites:

Hunter House
Eastwood
Cross

18th Century Sites:

Salisbury Plains
Second Eastern Shore Chapel

ATTACHMENT 2, concluded

20th Century Sites:

Fort Story

Date Unknown:

Bronze Statue of Admiral de Grasse

Archaeological Sites:

Chesapioc
1101 Five Points Road
Eastern Shore Chapel - 2020 Laskin Road

PRINCESS ANNE BOROUGH:

18th Century Sites:

Attwoodtown
Randolph Lovett House

19th Century Sites:

Reuben Gornto House
Reuben Lovitt House

Archaeological Sites:

Willowwood Cemetery

PUNGO BOROUGH:

17th Century Sites:

No address Vaughan Road

18th Century Sites:

Beggars Bridge
Charity United Methodist Church - 4080 Charity Neck Road
Oak Grove Baptist Church - 685 Princess Anne Road
Francis Ackiss House - 751 Princess Anne Road
J. A. Fentress House - 1668 Princess Anne Road

VIRGINIA BEACH BOROUGH:

19th Century Sites:

Norwegian Lady

20th Century Sites:

Monument to Daniel Boone
B. P. Holland House - 202 Twelfth Street
Site of the Second Princess Anne Inn - Twenty-fifth Street and Oceanfront

ATTACHMENT 3

**VIRGINIA BEACH HISTORIC PROPERTIES
LISTED ON THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER
AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

As of February, 1989

ATTACHMENT 3
VIRGINIA BEACH HISTORIC PROPERTIES
LISTED ON THE VIRGINIA LANDMARKS REGISTER
AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
As of February, 1989

Inventory
Number

361	Wishart House (Lynnhaven House)
41	Old Cape Henry Lighthouse
228	Adam Thoroughgood House
113	Pembroke Manor
223	Old Donation Church
309	Pleasant Hall
56	Adam Keeling House
183	Weblin House
239	Upper Wolfsnare
347	Francis Land House (Rose Hall)
3	Bayville Farm
31	U. S. Coast Guard Station (Life Saving Museum)
16	DeWitt Cottage

ATTACHMENT 4

**CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS
BY BOROUGH AND BY AGE**

As of July 1, 1989

ATTACHMENT 4

CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS BY BOROUGH AND BY AGE As of July 1, 1989

BAYSIDE BOROUGH:

17th Century Buildings:

183. Weblin House - 5588 Moore's Pond Road. This land was granted to Thomas Lambert in 1648 and was inherited by John Weblin through his wife, daughter of Thomas Lambert in 1670. Lambert referred to it as "the land whereon he now lives" and it, therefore, must have been built before 1670. It is possibly the oldest house in Virginia Beach and has not changed much. Of English Bond brick, it has the same huge chimney to the south as Thoroughgood House and Lynnhaven House. There are two rooms downstairs with stairway rising from the back of the room to the right to two rooms above. The roof line changed when dormer windows were installed on the south side. Later, after the kitchen was added, a fire broke out in the north end. This was redone in Virginia brick. This house is listed on the Virginia and National Landmarks Registers.
228. Adam Thoroughgood House - 1636 Parish Road in Thoroughgood. This 1670 house was probably built by Adam Thoroughgood II on original Thoroughgood land. It is owned by the City of Norfolk and administered through the Chrysler Museum. At some later time a downstairs hall was created between the two rooms and the stairway from the back of the room to the right was moved to this hallway. It rises to what was once a loft above. There are no dormer windows. An excellent example of the very early houses of the colonists, it is furnished with authentic 17th Century pieces. Three walls and the south chimney are of English Bond brick; the fourth wall is of Flemish Bond. The house is on the Virginia and National Landmarks Registers.

18th Century Buildings:

113. Pembroke Manor - 320 Constitution Drive. This house is owned by the Princess Anne/Pembroke Historical Society. This brick mansion was built in 1764 by Pembroke who was the grandson of Jonathan Saunders who had come from England in 1695 to be the rector of Lynnhaven Parish of the Church of England. Of Flemish Bond brick, the outside has been restored to its original beauty, but much renovation was done on the inside about 1890. At the beginning of the Revolution it was the home of his grandson John Saunders, a notorious Tory, who fought throughout the war in the British Army. His house and large estate were escheated to the State and sold to Captain Henry Kellam. Jonathan Saunder's and Captain Kellam's gravestones are now in the graveyard of Old Donation Church. It is on both the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places.
361. Lynnhaven House - 4401 Wishart Road (mistakenly called Wishart House). Owned by The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, this house is the most authentically restored in Virginia Beach. The ownership of the land on which the house sits has been traced to Savill Gaskin, but the house was probably built in 1725 by Francis Thelaball. The bricks are laid in English Bond. There are two rooms on first floor with a stairway rising from the back of the room on the right to two rooms upstairs with dormer windows. There is a loft above that. The windows have handmade, leaded panes. Diligent research into the customs of the times reveal that the master's bed was placed in the downstairs room on the right - "The Great Hall". There is a huge outside chimney at each end, similar to the south chimney at the Thoroughgood House and the Weblin House. This house is listed in the Virginia and National Landmarks Registers.
148. The Hermitage - 4200 Hermitage Road, Thoroughgood. This house is believed to have been built by John Thoroughgood on land inherited from his father Adam Thoroughgood II, son of the first Adam Thoroughgood. The hall and two rooms to left are original. This house is also listed as an Archaeological Site.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

19th Century Buildings:

223. Old Donation Episcopal Church - 4449 North Witchduck Road. Owned by the Episcopal Church Diocese, this was the site of the third Parish Church and was built in 1733. It burned circa 1848 but was rebuilt later according to the original plan. The graveyard contains stones of 17th and 18th Century settlers whose houses have long since been destroyed. It is on the Virginia and National Landmarks Registers.
20. Ferry Farm. (18th Century Site) Turn right from Independence Boulevard on Pembroke Boulevard and go to end. It is on the left. This is the site of the original house built in 1733 by William Walke on land devised to him by his father, Anthony Walke. The present house, built on the same foundation, was probably built about 1850. Still, the site has a long history. Known as Witchduck Point, in 1642 Savill Gaskin operated a ferry to and from this point across the Lynnhaven River. Then in 1705, Grace Sherwood, our famous witch, was subjected to a "Trial by Water" to prove whether or not she was a witch.
3. Bayville Farm. Located just off Shore Drive across from Baylake Pines, this 1822 house was built by Peter Singleton II on property which was part of the original Adam Thoroughgood grant of 5,300 acres. Peter Singleton inherited this land from his mother, Sukio Thoroughgood Singleton. This Peter Singleton, a spendthrift bachelor, lost the house and land to James Garrison. Garrison raised Arabian horses there and built a race track where he raced his famous horse "Wagner". Additions include two porches (east and west) and a guest house built on the foundations of the old kitchen. The guest house chimney is made of bricks salvaged from the original kitchen. This house is on the Virginia and National Landmarks Registers.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

BLACKWATER BOROUGH:

18th Century Buildings:

64. 4152 Blackwater Road. This Federal style house dates to 1790-1830. It was originally the Gresham House and the ridge was once called Gresham Hill. The Ives family has owned the house since 1884. The cemetery in the field is both Gresham and Ives.

The house has two and one-half stories, three bays, and two double-ended exterior end chimneys. Both stacks were repaired in the 20th Century with three course American Bond on the rear chimney and five course on the front chimney which may be a replacement. The foundation is Flemish Bond brick. It has nine-over-six sash on the first floor front, six-over-six sash on the second floor front, and four-over-four sash on the sides of both floors. A rear ell was put on in 1908-1909 and has six-over-six sash; the kitchen was added in the 1950s. What was once an open porch on the south side is now enclosed. The plan of the house is side passage, double pile with a full attic. The fireplaces have fluted plaster, the mantles are plain. The ceiling in front has a decorative plaster motif of acanthus and olive leaves. The fireplace in the living room has double columns set in; the pilaster mantle has beaded molding with a raised panel in the center with diagonal fluting. The stair bannister is original, as is the flooring except for that in the passageway. French doors in the passage leading to the stairs were added in the last 60 years as was the widened arch entrance to the living room. The wainscoting downstairs is one solid piece of walnut. A false ceiling was added in the 1950s. All of the doors and plaster and some of the window glass is original. The front door was replaced in the early 20th Century and has full beveled glass. The windows on the south side have been replaced and have one-over-one sash. In the rear of the passageway is what might once have been the original back door behind which are water. The house also has the original gas piping installed in the early 20th Century.

This well preserved example of a Federal period house would be a good candidate for the Federal Register.

71. 4933 Blackwater Road. Built 1790-1830, this house has two and one-half stories, three bays, and two exterior double end chimneys on the north side, the tops of which have been refinished with capped corbels. There is nine-over-six sash on the first floor, six-over-six sash on the second, and six-over-four sash on either end of the main house. The plan is single pile, side passage with two rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second. A one story rear ell added in the late 19th Century added three more rooms; it has a shed addition on its south side and a porch with turned columns on its north side. Outbuildings include a 19th Century kitchen with an exterior fireplace, a two story smokehouse, and a barn.

74. 5679 Blackwater Road. Built 1780-1800, this house has two and one-half stories, three bays, a double-ended chimney on north side, and nine-over-six and two-over-two sash. The porch has two original columns which have been restored and one later addition which is plain. A one story addition to the back of the house was built in the 1930s; the addition has one anterior axial stove pipe. There is a cemetery behind the house as well as one old and several new outbuildings. This may have been one of the first houses built in the Blackwater area.

79. Blackwater Southern Baptist Church - 6000 Blackwater Road. Constituted in 1774 and originally called Blackwater Baptist Church, this church is said to be an offshoot of and companion church to the Pungo Baptist Church (now Oak Grove Baptist Church).

The building has two stories, three side bays, and two exterior stove chimneys. The porch has a palladia arch and an iron railing. Extensions were built onto both sides of the back of the church during the 1960s. A cemetery is located along both sides and behind the church. The first reference in the Princess Anne County Records to the Blackwater Baptist Church was in November 1787. Captain John Woodard gave a parcel of land to the Blackwater Baptist Community. The land was to revert to Captain Woodard or his heirs when it ceased to be used as a church. This reversion did not take place. In 1846 Henry R. Whitehurst sold about 4 & 1/2 acres for a Baptist Meeting House to the trustees of the church, the land to begin "at a cedar post on the edge of the road from Blackwater Bridge to the Mill Dam Bridge." The present church was built here. A vestry record states "7 July 1725 reading places were established in private homes where the Clerk of the Pungo Chapel read the service of the Church". There is a large cemetery here where the earliest stone is that of "Elizabeth R. Fulford, Born 1826, Died 1893."

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

158. 2968 Indian Creek Road. Built 1780-1800, this house has two stories, three bays, two exterior end chimneys, nine-over-nine sash, and original glass in most windows. The porch with square columns was added in 1932. A rear shed was also built in the 1930s for a kitchen and has an enclosed porch.
169. 3173 Land of Promise Road. This "I" house was built between 1750 and 1780. It has two and one-half stories, five bays, nine-over-nine sash on the first floor, nine-over-six sash on the second floor, and six-over-six sash in the basement. There is one original wide 18th Century style interior end fireplace chimney and three flues; there were originally two chimneys, one of which was destroyed by lightning. The porch was a later addition and has grooved columns, turned posts and balustrade, and wooden stairs. A one story rear shed addition was built over a basement extension and added two more rooms. The main house is central passage, single pile plan. Very few changes have been made to this house. It is one of the few 18th Century houses remaining in this area and would be a good candidate for the National Register.

19th Century Buildings:

6. Blackwater Trading Post. Built between 1890 and 1900, this was originally called Sory and Mansfield's Store and is still used as a post office today. It has one story, three bays, a side slant roof, and a small addition. There are several small cabins used by hunters and fishermen dating to the 1950s.
61. No address Baum Road. Built 1850-1880. The house has two stories, two bays, two-over-two sash, and original cladding. The front of the house has wrap-around cornice. There is one interior lateral stove chimney; there may originally have been two rear chimneys. The plan of the house is two room, side passage with four rooms on the second floor. There is a small one story, one room rear ell addition. The wooden porch has plain square columns.
63. Stuart Ives House - 4151 Blackwater Road. This house is owned by J. Stuart Ives. Built in the early 1800s by Stuart Ives' father, this house has the typical side passage, two room plan with a chimney at each end. An inside kitchen was added later.
- The first Ives, Timothy, and his wife Margaret came here as headrights for John Marshall. Timothy's first land grant was for 200 acres in Lower Norfolk County, bought in 1671 from John Marshall. It is believed that this house is on part of that first grant, which grew to 530 acres. Pocaty Creek is on the north side which connects with North Landing River. This was a convenient waterway for transportation and the shipping of grain and potatoes.
66. 4280 Blackwater Road. This house was built 1810-1830 in the Federal style. It has two stories, three bays, one exterior end chimney, and nine-over-nine sash. All of the glass and woodwork are original. There is a rear ell addition, the first floor of which was added in the late 1800s; the second floor was added at the turn of the century. It has one-over-one sash and an end stove chimney. Another extension was added to the rear of the ell and is one story with a screened porch. The front door is original. Some time in the 19th Century, the top part of the door was cut out and beveled glass was put in. The fan lights were probably added as well. The interior woodwork of the main house in plain wainscoting is one continuous piece of wood with molding. The chimney on the south side has many glazed headers. The Old family cemetery is on the site and the headstone of Kedar Old who died in 1835 is the earliest. This house is one of only six early federal houses in the area and would be a good candidate for the Federal Register.
67. 4490 Blackwater Road. This house was built in 1869 or 1870. It has two stories, five bays, an interior end stove chimney on the north side, an interior axial stove chimney on the original two story ell, new one-over-one sash, and fan and side lights on the front door. There is a screened side porch extension, an extension to the rear of the original ell with one exterior stove chimney, and a recent extension on the rear of the main house. The interior has been well preserved and still has the original stair balustrade with bannister. This house is a good example of post Civil War construction.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

68. 4617 Blackwater Road. Built 1840-1880, this house has one and one-half stories, three bays, two exterior end chimneys, and six-over-six sash. The original house consisted of two rooms downstairs, and two rooms upstairs. The front extension added one large room, and the rear extension added two more rooms and a porch. All of the windows are new, and the dormer windows have two-over-two sash. The dormer and front extension were added in the early 20th Century and the rear extension was added within the last 10-15 years.
73. 5420 Blackwater Road. This house dates to 1880-1910. It has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, one exterior end stove chimney, a send fan, and side lights around the front door which have been painted over. It has a central hall, single pile two room plan. The rear ell addition has two rooms and is in very poor condition.
76. 5853 Blackwater Road. Built in 1865, this "I" shaped house has two stories, five bays, a porch with turned columns, no balustrade, two-over-two sash, and two exterior end chimneys. One rear ell addition which used to be separated from the house is now attached and has one interior axial chimney and a closed-in side porch.
78. 5924 Blackwater Road. This house was built in two sections, the back section first in 1890 and the front main section built 1912-1913. The two were originally separated and were later connected by an open breezeway in the 1940s. It has two stories, two bays, six-over-six original sash, and one exterior chimney. The thirteen bay wrap-around porch has square cypress columns.
80. 6621 Blackwater Road. Built 1830-1850, this house has a single pile, side passage plan with two stories and three asymmetrical bays. Sidelights on the front door may not be original and the porch was recently added. The basic plan is still visible, but the house has been altered by new cladding, removal of chimneys, and the addition of a rear west side ell and a north side ell.
114. 6208 Craggs Causeway. This two story, three bay house dates to 1880-1900. The house appears to be single pile, two room, central passage design. There are no chimneys; they may have been removed for current renovations. The porch has turned columns with decorative sawn corner brackets. A rear one story ell is not original and appears to be one room deep.
115. 6269 Craggs Causeway. Built in 1886, originally the Dr. Baum House. The design is an "I" house with ell and has two stories and three bays. The original section is single pile, two room plan. A small one story addition was put on the west side of house in the 1940s; a curiously angled doorway was created where the addition meets the original structure. The Baum family cemetery is on site. Another is located further back behind the slew. The farm may have been the site of an earlier homestead; the current resident found a tombstone which reads "A.E." or "A.L.", "B. 1706, D. 1796."
118. 6549 Craggs Causeway. Built 1880-1890 in the "I" style, the house has a single pile, two room plan with central passage. The house has two stories, three bays, two exterior end chimneys, six-over-six sash, and four-over-four sash on north and south ends. The rear shed addition is one story with a small utility room and spans the entire back of the house.
167. 3141 Land of Promise Road. This house dates to 1840-1880. It has two and one-half stories, three bays, new one-over-one sash, two interior end chimneys, and fan and side lights. A one story rear ell addition has one interior end chimney and a side porch. Molded cornice wraps around to front. The porch has unfluted Doric-Roman Tuscan columns.
168. 3148 Land of Promise Road. Built in 1891, this house has two stories, five bays, two-over-two sash, and one interior end stove chimney. The original side ell is two stories with an interior axial chimney. There are fan and side lights over the front door. A one story rear addition is recent and includes a carport. At the time of the addition, new vinyl cladding was put on and, as a result, the ornamental gingerbread cut work was removed. The plan of the house may be two room, side passage, with the side ell containing two rooms on the first floor and four rooms in the second floor. The addition appears to have two large rooms.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

170. 3192 Land of Promise Road. This house was built between 1860 and 1880. It has two stories, three bays, one interior lateral chimney on the end, with six-over-six sash on first floor front, two-over-two sash on first floor sides, two-over-two sash on second floor front, and four-over-four sash on second floor sides. A one story, two room, rear ell addition has four-over-four sash and is connected by a breezeway to the main house.
172. 3413 Land of Promise Road. This "I" house dates to 1860-1880. It has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, an interior end stove chimney, and a fan light over the front door. The plan appears to be central passage, single pile. There is a one story rear ell addition with six-over-six sash and a shed addition with an interior central axial chimney.
173. 3457 Land of Promise Road. This house dates to 1880-1910 and has two stories, two bays, two-over-two sash, a central axial stove chimney, and fan and side lights around the front door. A one story extension on the east side of the house enlarges the interior and adds a porch. A rear one story ell has a central axial chimney.
332. 3001 South Head River Road. Built 1880-1915, this house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, and one new brick exterior end chimney. The original house has a central passage, single pile two room plan. The porch has turned columns with sawn brackets and corner brackets with pendant. The wrap-around portion was added later and two of the columns are plain. The rear ell is a two story addition with a new end stove chimney. The ell is connected by a small breezeway to another addition which is one story with one interior lateral stove chimney. A shed has also been added.
348. 2761 West Gibbs Road. Built 1890-1915, this house has two stories, four bays, two-over-two sash (four-over-four on west side), one exterior end chimney, and one interior axial chimney. The house is side passage, single pile with two rooms in the main house and two rooms in the original ell. The single story side rear addition has two more rooms, four-over-four and six-over-six sash, and an interior end chimney. An end shed and the front porch have also been added. The porch has a German siding ceiling, plain square columns, and a solid balustrade. There is a nicely turned interior stair bannister, a wrap-around cornice on the front, and crown molding.
350. 2864 West Gibbs Road. This 1880-1900 house has two rooms and a central hall, one and one-half stories, three bays, and one-over-one sash. There is no chimney on the main house. The rear ell addition was built in 1945 and has two rooms with a passage, one story, and an interior lateral stove chimney.

20th Century Buildings:

65. 4253 Blackwater Road. This "H" style house was built 1915-1925. It has one story, four bays, three-over-one vertical sash, and interior axial chimneys on both ends. The enclosed breezeway between the two arms of the house has a screened porch. The arms probably have one large room each and the enclosed breezeway may contain two additional rooms.
69. 4700 Blackwater Road. Originally a general store built 1910-1925, this house has two stories, three bays, and one interior central chimney. The main living area is on the second floor. The first floor is one large room with vertical wooden panelling of random widths which may be German siding. All of the windows are new. A second floor extension was added and is supported by wooden posts; the rear of the extension has a screened porch. The two outbuildings include a two-stall stable and a storage shed. The store once had a corn or grist mill in rear.
70. 4813 Blackwater Road. This bungalow was built 1930-1938 and has one and one-half stories, three bays, two-over-two horizontal sash, and one interior lateral chimney. A rear addition has one interior axial chimney. The house appears to have four rooms on the first floor with the addition giving two more rooms on the first floor, and three rooms on the second floor. The porch is completely enclosed in glass.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

72. 5332 Blackwater Road. This bungalow was built between 1920 and 1935. It has one and one-half stories, three bays, three-over-one sash in front, one-over-one sash on sides, and one interior lateral chimney. The house has a four room plan with a rear one story addition giving it another room. The porch has plain two-by-four posts for columns.
75. 5745 Blackwater Road. Built 1900-1915, this house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, and no exterior decoration. A one and one-half story rear ell with an axial chimney appears to be original. The central chimney in the main house has been removed within the last 20 years.
77. 5864 Blackwater Road. Built in the 1920s, this house has two and a half stories, three bays, and one front hipped dormer. The porch has turned columns. The rear ell addition is one and one-half stories; a side addition and axial chimney were also added later.
81. 6630 Blackwater Road. Built between 1900 and 1925, this house is one story with three bays, one-over-one horizontal sash, and one interior end stove chimney.
116. 6465 Craggs Causeway. Dating to 1938-1940, the house has one story and five bays. The original four rooms and the addition of two more rooms gave the roof a salt box shape. A small shed was also added.
117. 6520 Craggs Causeway. Built 1915-1925, this house is double pile design, two and one-half stories, three bays, with six-over-six sash. It was originally one and one-half stories; a shed dormer was added which raised the roof to two and one-half stories. There are one-over-one sash windows on dormer. New siding has been added to the house as well and there is a new bay window on the back.
142. No address Head River Road. Built 1915-1935, this bungalow has one and one-half stories, three bays, three-over-one sash, and one interior lateral chimney. The front porch has square columns on brick piers. The back porch was a later addition.
143. 3264 Head River Road. This bungalow was built 1910-1915. It has one and one-half stories, three bays, with one interior lateral chimney. The window in front of gable has six-over-six sash; the others are three-over-one vertical sash. There is a shed addition on the south side, and the dormers may also be later additions. The porch is wood with brick supports, has square tapered columns, and is typical of the first half of the 20th Century.
144. 3380 Head River Road. This bungalow dates to 1915-1925. It has one and one-half stories, three bays, and three-over-one sash. A rear addition has one interior lateral chimney. The side of the house was enlarged with a cross gable. The screened porch has tapered columns on brick supports, a style common to the first two quarters of the 20th Century.
145. 3385 Head River Road. Built 1915-1935, this bungalow has one story, three bays, one central stove chimney, and a rear shed addition. The porch is screen-enclosed and has a solid balustrade.
146. 3461 Head River Road. This bungalow dates to 1915-1935 and has one and one-half stories, three bays, three-over-one sash, and an apparently new exterior end chimney. There is a rear ell addition with one lateral interior chimney and two-over-two sash. The side screened porch is also an addition.
147. 3609 Head River Road. This bungalow, built 1925-1935, has one story, three bays, three-over-one sash, and one interior lateral chimney. The screened porch has two-by-four post supports with decorative iron. One side room has been enlarged and has an interior lateral stove chimney. There is a rear shed addition.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

155. 3125 Hungarian Road. Built in 1917, the house has two stories, three bays, and two-over-two sash. The interior chimney has been removed. The bathroom was added in the 1950s; the porch was also added. Eight outbuildings include several storage sheds, an old outhouse, a barn, and a stable.
156. 3300 Hungarian Road. Built 1925-1927, this bungalow has one and one-half stories, three bays, one interior end chimney with a broken corbel, three-over-one sash, and one front dormer. The porch has German tapered square columns; a small back porch was added later. The five outbuildings include a storage barn in disrepair, storage sheds, and an outhouse.
157. Old Shirley Place - 2941 Indian Creek Road. Built in 1903, the house has one story, five bays, two-over-two sash, and an interior axial stove chimney. The porch has both square and turned columns. The front door and window have ornamental trim. A one story, two room, rear ell addition has six-over-six sash. The house is single pile design.
159. Old Shirley House - 3009 Indian Creek Road. This house was built 1900-1903 and has one story, three bays, one interior lateral stove chimney. The cornice, door, and windows have decorative molding. The porch has sawn scroll corner brackets; the turned and square columns are original to the house. Both side and rear ells are original. The rear ell has an axial stove chimney and an open side porch with square columns. It is a very well preserved example of late 19th/early 20th Century houses with decorative trim common to the period. The design is double pile.
166. 2524 Land of Promise Road. This 1900-1915 house has two stories, three bays, one interior end stove chimney, and an original extension which gives it a saltbox appearance. A small utility shed has been added to the rear, and the original long, narrow windows have been replaced. There is also a new porch. The house has a two room plan with two additional rooms in the rear extension. Stairs in the front room lead to four additional rooms on the second floor. The house was moved to its present location 7 to 10 years ago.
171. 3196 Land of Promise Road. Built 1915-1925, this house has one and one-half stories, three bays, six-over-six sash, and one interior central chimney. The house appears to have a six room plan with one additional room located in a rear addition. Except for the small rear addition and aluminum cladding, there have been no alterations.
226. 3572 Old Carolina Road. This house was built 1900-1915 and has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, and one central interior axial chimney. There is a one story side addition on the east side, a one story enlargement on the west side, and a rear two story addition with an interior end chimney. There is also a shed addition. The 13 bay wrap-around porch has been enclosed. There are seven outbuildings. The house has been altered many times but appears to originally have had a two room plan with central or side passage. The chimneys appear to be original.
327. 2948 Shirley Lane. Built in 1910, this house has one story, three bays, original windows, and two-over-two sash. A utility room was added on 10 years ago. The stables were built in 1910, the barn around 1912.
349. 2861 West Gibbs Road. Built in the 1930s, this house has one and one-half stories, three bays, six-over-six sash, and one interior lateral stove chimney. The porch has a new floor, a flat roof, and plain square columns with plain balustrade. A one story rear addition built 1965-1970 has two rooms. The house has original cladding and the windows may also be original.
351. 2997 West Gibbs Road. The original two rooms were built 1920-1930, the front section was added in 1945 and is now the main house. The front is one story with four bays, six-over-six sash, cornice molding, and one interior lateral stove chimney. The porch has plain square columns and a pediment hood. The original one story rear ell has one interior axial stove

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

chimney and is connected to the newer front section by a breezeway. The front southwest room has been enlarged by extending the front with a cross gable.

352. 3201 West Gibbs Road. Built 1920-1925, the house has one story, three bays, six-over-six sash, and one interior end stove chimney. The porch has a pediment arch, vaulted ceiling, and plain square columns. The one story rear ell addition was built in the 1960s and has a central stove chimney, six-over-six sash to match the main house, and a side porch with one bay and a pediment hood.
353. 6273 West Gibbs Road. Built 1930-1935, the house has two stories, two bays, and a new screen-enclosed porch. The main house has had many renovations and has all new windows. There is a one story addition on the south side and a two story addition on the north side. The alterations are such that the original features are no longer visible. The site was a store in the early 1900s and also served as the Old Vine Post Office.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

KEMPSVILLE BOROUGH:

18th Century Buildings:

119. Thomas Murray House - 425 Crestline Drive. Built in 1791 by Isaac Murray for his son, Thomas, this house was in an extremely dilapidated condition when it was bought and restored by Mr. & Mrs. John Tucker. This is an attractive brick house of two stories with dormer windows on a beautiful site overlooking King's Creek. There are no additions. Only an inside kitchen was created in a room to the left of the entrance and plumbing and electricity were added.
- The first Murray here was David, who received a grant in 1651 for 300 acres in Lynnhaven Parish on the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River. His grandson, Richard, had acquired acreage on the western side of the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River surrounding King's Creek and he willed it with the house thereon to his son Isaac in 1777. Isaac acquired considerably more acreage and began a profitable business in the growing and processing of flax. Flax had a ready market in the ship building port of Norfolk in the 18th Century and was used for making rope and sails.
- Isaac left his house and most of his large plantation to his elder son Isaac and built this house on the other side of King's Creek for his son, Thomas. The two brothers continued the business of flax. Their father had bought this land on the eastern side of the creek from the State which had escheated it from Dingley Grey, a declared Tory.
162. Nathaniel Nicholas House - "Tallwood" - 1676 Kempsville Road. This house was built circa 1740 by Nathaniel Nicholas who was the grandson of William Nicholas who came here in 1643. Nathaniel Nicholas inherited the family plantation south of Kempsville in 1746, on which he had already built this house. His son Nathaniel added 530 acres to those he had inherited and it is said that he planted one of every native tree on his property.
- In 1836 Joshua Nicholas sold the property to Jacob Hunter. During the War Between The States, Hunter's son, an officer in the Confederate Army, had secretly come home on leave even though Union troops were encamped nearby. Getting wind of his presence there, the troops searched the house in vain. Trying to get a young slave girl to tell where he was hiding, they threatened to hang her by putting a rope around her neck and slinging it over the branch of a tree which still stands in front of the house. When still she refused to speak, the officer in charge commanded, "Loyalty such as this deserves to be rewarded. Let her go!"
- In 1877 the house was sold. Other owners followed and the house deteriorated until Mr. J. P. Sampson bought it and restored it in 1940, building an addition on the back. The house is clapboard with both ends of brick 14 inches thick. A center hall divides two large rooms downstairs. A small room at the head of the stairs has been converted into a bath between the two large bedrooms. The flooring is original pine as is the stairway.
309. Peter Singleton House - "Pleasant Hall" - 5184 Princess Anne Road. On the corner of Princess Anne Road and Overland Road, it was believed to have been built by Peter Singleton in 1779 according to the date etched on a brick in the foundation. Now it has been discovered that it was built by George Logan, the Kempsville Tory, who had a wet and dry goods store nearby. Logan had been a very successful merchant and was prominent in the County. He sided with Lord Dunmore after the "Skirmish at Kempsville", even turning his house over to Lord Dunmore for his headquarters. In 1779, an inquisition was held at which George Logan was officially declared a Tory. His house and all his property was escheated to the State.
- Named "Pleasant Hall" by Dr. R. E. Whitehead, whose family occupied the house for many years in this century, it is one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture of the Second Period. The woodwork in the interior is exceptionally beautiful. It is a brick house of Flemish Bond which originally had two wings, one at each side, both of which are now gone.
- Only one outbuilding remains, and there is a later addition of a kitchen at the rear. When Dr. Whitehead's daughter gave the house to the Association for The Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the Association took an historic easement on the property and will oversee the restoration.
335. Carraway House - 317 South Witchduck Road. This house was built by John

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

335. Carraway House - 317 South Witchduck Road. This house was built by John Carraway, a descendant of the immigrant John Carraway who, according to the records, was here in 1665. This is a small house with a hall and one large room downstairs and two smaller rooms upstairs. The second room and kitchen downstairs were added later with a sloping roof which gives the house a saltbox shape. Occupied by the Carraway family until 1975, the house was moved in the early 1900s from its former location on the other side of the street to accommodate the change in Witchduck Road. It has been carefully restored and still has the original shutters, many hand blown panes in the windows, and the massive original chimney. Gravestones of more recent Carraways are in the back.
141. Isaac Murray House - 3300 Harlie Court. This house, on the west side of King's Creek, has a brick near the top of the chimney inscribed "I.M. 1786." Since the house is probably older than that, the brick may have been etched when the chimney was later repaired. At any rate, the house is at least as old as the inscription date.

19th Century Buildings:

319. Fentress House - 1772 Salem Road. This is an example of a typical federal style farmhouse with its two stories and side passage, double pile plan. It was probably built circa 1860 by J. R. Fentress, whose grave, dated 1839-1914, is nearby at the corner of Zodiac Lane and Salem Road. There was once a separate kitchen which is now joined to the house. The first Fentress in Princess Anne County was Michael Fentress (then spelled "Fentris") in 1690. At that time he received a grant for 270 acres "adjoining the land he now lives on". There are two large chimneys, both on the west side.

20th Century Buildings:

227. Stewart House - 4600 Old Princess Anne Road. The house was built in 1903 completely of wood sawn from trees felled on the property. It was built by C. B. Stewart on land inherited from his father, Bryant Stewart. All dimensions are original, including the front porch. Supports for the house, once wood, have been replaced with concrete. The porch floor has also been replaced. The concrete back porch is glass-enclosed.
317. Jones House - 1341 Salem Road. The owner is Mrs. Dwight P. Jones. This small 1901 farmhouse has a hall to the left and two rooms on the right. There are no additions.
- The land on which this house stands was deeded to Mrs. Jones' mother, daughter of Isaac K. Pierce, in 1900. There had been another house in front of this one, once owned by a Colonel Griggs of the Confederate Army, but it was torn down when this one was built. Mrs. Jones' grandfather, I. K. Pierce, had joined the Union Army at the beginning of the War Between The States (he was a "traitor to the South", as she put it). He survived the war and returned with a pension with which he bought 3,000 acres. His grave is in Norfolk County, but she has a "Memoriam" inscribed to him in gold letters on black glass. She has the deed for her mother's land which listed Amos Ackiss as trustee. There was once a small canal, Salem Canal, at the back of the property which led into the headwaters of the North Landing River.
318. Jordan House - 1529 Salem Road. This house, also built about 1900, has seen no changes. It has a center hall, two stories, and an unusual gingerbread decoration on the overhang of the front porch which extends across the entire front of the house.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

LYNNHAVEN BOROUGH:

17th Century Buildings:

56. Adam Keeling House - 1157 Adam Keeling Road. On Great Neck Point. It was built sometime after 1680 by Thomas Keeling, son of Adam Keeling, who was the godson of Adam Thoroughgood. This house is a one and one-half story, five-bay rectangular structure and is a marvelous example of the steeply pitched "A" roof with Flemish Bond brick. It has been beautifully and authentically restored and is on the Virginia and National Landmarks Registers.

Several features make this house unique, the most notable of which is an example of master craftsmanship in the art of brick masonry. An attractive inverted chevron design is worked out in glazed blue headers in the gables following the lines of the gable. There are less than one-half dozen structures employing this distinctive late 17th Century device remaining in the state of Virginia.

The house has a wide center hall with a room on either side. All the floors, the stairway, and the interior woodwork are original. A unique pair of identical cupboards are on each side of the fireplace on the north wall, each with a small window.

18th Century Buildings:

25. Green Hill Farm - Lovett's Pond Road. The main house here was built by Lancaster Lovett prior to 1738. There is a date of 1791 incised in a brick on the north wall, but it is thought that this date was added when the roof was raised and replaced, probably by Lemuel Cornick who owned it then. Different owners further enlarged and improved it, making it a magnificent house with a beautiful setting overlooking Broad Bay.

This Georgian House originally consisted of four rooms, two up and two down, each off a central hallway, and a large cellar. The rooms on both the first and second floors have high ceilings, decorative cornices, deeply recessed windows, and attractive mantels. Both of the halls and the upper part of the stairway have been altered. The brick wall around the chimney has also been redone. A whole new structure of rafters was installed to support a new gable roof, thus altering the pitch of the roof. Near the roof line on each side of the chimney, under both gables, are little round windows which are not usually found in Georgian homes. Yet all of these changes have not obliterated the original charm of Green Hill.

One of the original outbuildings is still standing in the east yard. It was once used as a kitchen but was originally built by John Stratton circa 1638 and may have been the first structure on the property. Of English Bond brick, it has two rooms downstairs and a loft above. The brick was recently plastered over and painted, but the two unusual outside doors remain. John Stratton's land grant was for many acres along the south shore of present Long Creek and Broad Bay. Long Creek was then known as "Stratton's Creek". A city map dated 1919 shows Stratton's Creek running from the Lynnhaven River all the way to the Ocean.

41. Old Cape Henry Lighthouse. This was the first lighthouse authorized and built by the Federal government. Begun in 1791 and finished in October 1792, it was lighted with fish oil and served until 1881 when it was deactivated. An iron lighthouse was erected at that time and still serves with modern equipment. It is owned and administered by The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and is on the Virginia and National Landmarks Registers.
60. John Forrest House - 2600 Barrett Street. Built by John Forrest in 1790, this is a frame house of two stories. In 1842 John Forrest sold the house to Henry B. Woodhouse, reserving the graveyard in the deed.
91. Oak Hill Farm - 1040 Caton Drive. Probably built by a Woodhouse about 1790, this brick house is two stories with an attic overlooking Broad Bay. There is an addition on back. There might have been an earlier house on this foundation as there is a very old foundation in the cellar. The house is in excellent condition.

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121. Broad Bay Manor - 1710 Dey Cove Drive. Originally there was a small house on this land granted to Thomas Allen in 1655. It was probably built in 1660. It had brick walls 18 inches thick and only one room with a loft above. The builder was either Lemuel Cornick or Captain George Kempe. An owner incorporated the small house into this larger one as a kitchen, as evidenced by the huge old fireplace. By 1860 it was owned by Dr. Enoch Ferebee, his son, and then his grandson. The 20th Century owner was John B. Dey. The current owner has added a large addition to the right of the original house.
132. 1101 Five Points Road. Turn left from Great Neck Road on Rose Hall Drive and go to the end. This house is not the original Rose Hall built by Jacob Ellegood in 1730, but many believe that it is similar. The first one may also have been frame as is the current one, and the family graveyard is close by on the original 615 acres. Jacob Ellegood had been a vestryman, a colonel of the local militia, and a wealthy and prominent, man. He joined the British Army under Lord Dunmore in 1775 and was caught and imprisoned. After the war he settled in New Brunswick, Canada.
- This house is also listed as an Archaeological Site.
164. John Biddle House - 704 King's Grant Road. Once known as the Julian Powell house, it was built by John Biddle in 1765. It is made of Flemish Bond brick and has one chimney on the north wall. This is a "corner chimney" which accommodates the two rooms to the left of the hall. The stairway in the hall rises to the two rooms above. An addition has been built on the south side of the house which contains another two rooms, and another separate building was built in the back. The house is in good condition.
219. 510 North Great Neck Road. This house was built circa 1770 by Horatio Cornick on land devised to him by his father, Lemuel Cornick. It is a frame house, facing west, with two chimneys, both on the north side. There is now a porch in front.
239. Upper Wolfsnare - 2040 Potters Road. The owner is the Princess Anne County/Virginia Beach Historical Society. Built by Thomas Walke III in 1759, this is a fine brick house authentically restored by the Society. Essentially the same as when built, the only changes are a kitchen which has been added to the left and the conversion of a small room to the right in the back into a bath.
- While not ostentatious and, in fact, rather plain on the exterior, it was carefully built with the finest materials available at the time. It is larger inside than it appears from outside with a wide hall separating a parlor to the right and a dining room to the left. Behind the parlor is a small room (a keeping room) with a corner fireplace which shares the same outside chimney as the parlor, which also has a corner fireplace.
- The dining room also has a fireplace which uses the chimney to the west, as does the smaller room in back which may have been used as an office. The stairway to the back of the hall leads to four rooms upstairs, one of which has no door to the hall and was used as a nursery.
- The house is particularly notable for its fine woodwork, especially in the spacious hall. This was the manor house of a large plantation of 7,000 acres, large herds of livestock, 55 slaves, a half interest in two stores, a sloop, and a mill.
- The first Thomas Walke came to Princess Anne County before 1660 from Barbados where his family had a prosperous shipping business.
347. Francis Land House - "Rose Hall" - 1331 Virginia Beach Boulevard. This house is currently owned by the City of Virginia Beach. It was built in 1732 by Francis Land III, grandson of the first Francis Land, who was here in 1641 according to a deposition in Lower Norfolk County Records, which gives his age at that time as 37. Francis Land I came here with a land grant of 200 acres and some money, for in 1654 he consolidated his holdings as 1,200 acres on the Lynnhaven River adjacent to the land of Adam Thoroughgood. He established a dynasty of well-to-do and prominent citizens for six generations.
- One of the finest of the 18th Century houses in Virginia Beach, it is made of Flemish Bond brick and has a magnificent wide hall with two rooms on either side. The second floor is the same. The two rooms to the right of the hall downstairs have the original pine panelling. The ceiling is also of very wide heart of pine. The floors in these two rooms and in the hall are original pine. At some time, a fire damaged the two rooms to the left of the hall and the two

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rooms above, but the rest of the house was saved by a brick fire wall which extended from the large English basement to the roof. Two inside chimneys, one at each end, provide fireplaces for each room. There is also an unusually large fireplace in the basement which may have served as a winter kitchen. There was a well adjacent to this fireplace in the basement.

The last Francis Land had only daughters and the house passed out of the family in 1825. After several owners it became a dress shop in 1954. The house was renovated by a previous owner, Mr. Colin Studds, who replaced the original stairway with one from another old house (Hunter House), and built an addition to the back using bricks which may once have been part of the outside kitchen.

360. Wolfsnare Plantation - 513 West Plantation Road in Point O' Woods. A

fine brick house built in 1715 by Matthew Pallet on 600 acres, this property was the last portion of original Thomas Keeling grant to be sold (1636). The house is of Flemish Bond brick with a spacious center hall. It originally had one room on either side of a hall which has a beautiful stairway in back with a window on the landing. There is an outside chimney at the east and west ends. An addition on the north side contains a kitchen, bath, and bedroom. The basement shows evidence of a doorway on its north side leading to a branch of the Lynnhaven River, once known as "Oliver Hicks Creek". The upstairs was once converted to small offices, but has been restored to two bedrooms on each side.

19th Century Buildings:

8. Cape Henry House. There was once a Life Saving Station on this site. The current structure was built as a weather station, and later moved to this location in order to avoid the practice fire of heavy guns in World War II which disrupted the delicate equipment. The building is brick, three stories tall, and is now the residence of the Commanding Officer of Fort Story.

29. James-Bell House. On Oceana Boulevard on the property of the U.S. Naval Air Station Oceana. We believe that it was built by Joshua James II, circa 1820. Although his father, Edward James, bequeathed his land "whereon I now live" to Joshua in 1763, the architecture of this fine house is typical of the first half of the 19th Century. It is the only house of this type remaining in Virginia Beach.

Through deaths and marriages, the house changed hands, each owner adding acreage until Alexander Bell acquired it. While he occupied it, the story goes, a lot of gold and silver was buried somewhere on the property and treasure hunters appeared. Mr. Bell, scared them off by appearing in a white sheet and shrieking eerily.

Other owners came and went until 1942 when A. T. Taylor bought it, adding to the property until it encompassed 1,000 acres. He restored it beautifully, adding baths, a den in back, and an inside kitchen.

The U. S. Navy bought it in 1956 in the expansion of the Air Station. The Taylors had decorated and furnished it in the antebellum style, and it is now occupied by a different Commanding Officer every two years. While the woodwork in this house is not as fine as in Pleasant Hall, it was built some 50 years later when styles had changed and handwork was more difficult to come by. Still, it is a beautiful house, imposing in size with its two large rooms on either side of a wide hall upstairs and down.

The many large windows and extremely high ceilings are elegant. Maintained in its original beauty on the exterior, it still has the original wide pine flooring and some hand blown panes in the windows.

224. Henry Woodhouse House - "Old Comfort" - 1437 North Woodhouse Road.

Built by Henry Woodhouse in 1832, this is a three story house with a hall containing the stairway on the left and two rooms on the right. A typical farmhouse of that period, it was called a "half house", because when finances permitted, it was assumed that more rooms would be added to the left. All of the lumber, which came from logs cut down in what is now Seashore State Park, was cut by whipsaw and the two massive chimneys of brick on the right were made by slave labor.

The builder of this house was the seventh generation of the Henry Woodhouse who came here in 1630 with a large land grant. The Woodhouse family was prominent in the colony and various members owned extensive acreage throughout Princess Anne County. Three other Woodhouse homes remain, but the land where this house stands was part of the original grant. For 272 years

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this house was willed from father to son (all named Henry) until 1909 when it was sold and the land split up. The graves of the builder, his wife, and five of their twelve children are on adjacent property now. The present owners have added two rooms to the back of the house, connecting the former outside kitchen to the house. The porch on the front was added some time after 1909. Also, added at a later time are the windows added between the two chimneys.

328. Ewell Farmhouse - 813 Simpkins Lane. This house was built circa 1860 by a descendent of brothers Thomas and James Ewell who received a land grant of 200 acres in Princess Anne County in 1699. It is a saltbox type, frame, with two stories and a large attic. It has a sloped roof to the back and two stepped chimneys on the north side. The bonding of the bricks of these chimneys is six or seven rows of stretchers to one row of headers. The mortar is oyster shells and sand. Huge beams of virgin heart pine support the entire length of the house with no splices except at the corners where they are notched and fitted and held together by wooden dowels. All wood members throughout the original house use only these wooden dowels. All flooring is of wide plank quarter sawn heart of pine, and each plank is hand notched on the bottom side. The stairway is also original. The original large and robust fireplace mantels have been restored. All carpentry in this sturdy farmhouse indicates the work of shipwrights at a time when the boat building business was slow.

A later addition to the present kitchen contains iron nails and dressed lumber. The original front porch, which extended across the width of the house, has been replaced with a small portico, and a tin roof has replaced the original one which was of hand split wooden shingles. The clapboard siding cut from quarter sawn heart pine is as solid today as when the house was first built. A breezeway has been added on the south side of the house leading to a garage; both are compatible with the house.

331. 100 South Great Neck Road. Built in the late 1870s, the construction of this house is heavy timber and frame and it still retains many details from the period. The house was once used as a store and many very old bottles have been found under and around its foundation. It is located adjacent to the right-of-way for the Norfolk and Southern Railway and is thought to be one of several buildings which were adjacent to the old London Bridge Railway Station.

20th Century Buildings:

1. Administration Building of the Association for Research and Enlightenment (ARE) - 67th Street to 68th Street. This facility was built in 1928 by Edgar Cayce, the Sleeping Prophet. It was intended as a hospital for research of his psychic diagnoses, but fell victim to the Great Depression in 1929 and never opened as such. It was repurchased by the ARE in 1956.
12. Cooke House - 77th Street and Oceanfront. This house was built in 1913 as a summer house. At the time, there was no road and the only access was via the train whose tracks ran along what is now Atlantic Avenue. It is a large, three story house with porches all the way around both the first and second stories. It is still owned by members of the Cooke family.
35. Masury House - West end of 52nd Street and Wilder Drive. In November 1905, Dr. John Miller Masury purchased from Mrs. S. K. Uber over 130 acres of land north of Virginia Beach which extended from Crystal Lake half a mile to the shore, and included over 800 yards of Ocean frontage. By 1908, Masury's twenty-five room mansion was ready for occupancy, complete with ballroom, pipe organ, elevator, and a cedar boardwalk to the oceanfront. It had its own electric plant (Delco) which lit the house and covered boardwalk and also supplied electricity to a beach cottage half a mile to the east as well as to an electric train which ran north on Atlantic Avenue.

This large, three story house is now known as "The Castle". The first floor is of light gray stone; the other two floors are of matching composition stone. A stable and coach house to the right of the main house are also of stone with a matching slate roof. The large stone blocks were imported from Scotland and floated down the Lynnhaven River by barge.

It was converted to the "Crystal Club" casino and nightclub in the 1930s. It once again became a residence after World War II.

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44. Old Train Station. This station was built in 1902 on the corner of what is now Cebu Island Road and Guinea Road on the Fort Story Army Base. It was the last regular stop before the trestle over the Lynnhaven River. O'Keef's Restaurant was located nearby, and it is said that President William Howard Taft came here to enjoy O'Keef's famous Lynnhaven oysters. However, the real purpose of his visit was to inspect the area for the establishment of a coastal defense base. Five years later the Fort was created and named for Major General John P. Story, an artillery expert.
55. Women's Club of Princess Anne. A clubhouse was built in 1930 on a sand hill at Fifty Third Street in the Ubermere section. In 1937, the club decided to sell the building rather than bear the maintenance expenses. The clubhouse has been enlarged several times and now serves as a private residence.
163. Ailstock House - 2416 Kenstock Drive. This house was built circa 1900 by Dr. Herman T. Kennedy and was soon sold to the Ailstock family who named it Kenstock. Three generations of the Ailstock family lived here until the death of the last one, Harriet Ailstock. No changes have been made except for the addition of electricity. The beautiful interior woodwork is a classic of the period.
240. London Bridge Baptist Church - 2460 Potters Road. Once known as Eastern Shore Baptist Church, the original burned in 1946. The present church was rebuilt on the same site and renamed. The earliest gravestone reads "Peter Wright, born 1811".

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PRINCESS ANNE BOROUGH:

18th Century Buildings:

51. Venner House. This house is near Princess Anne Courthouse at the intersection of Holland and Princess Anne Roads. The central portion is believed to date back to the 1790s. It was sold to the Venners by E. N. McWilliams in 1947. Other 19th Century owners included Dr. Walter Way and Judge J. Milnor Keeling.
53. Daniel Whitehurst House. This house is located directly across from Courthouse Drive on North Landing Road. The year 1793 is etched on a brick in the chimney, but it is uncertain whether the house was built by Francis Whitehurst or his son Daniel. It was probably Daniel, whose son, Captain William Whitehurst, married Amy Lovitt, daughter of Reuben, whose property adjoined.
- Originally, the house was smaller than it is now, with one room below and a stairway which rose to two small rooms above. The outside walls were clapboard with a gambrel roof in front and sloping in back as in a saltbox. While the Whitehurst family lived here (until the 1930s) considerable changes were made. As fortunes and family increased, the house was enlarged, beginning about 20 years after it was first built. Eventually the clapboard siding was replaced with brick, laid in the Flemish style. The old mantels are original as are the chimneys at each end of the house.
83. Henry Brock House - 1229 Brahms Drive. Built in 1793 by Henry Brock, the house was remodeled and the front part was added in 1837. It is unique for the huge old trees around it and for the old slave quarters which the owners have preserved. The Brock family cemetery is behind the house on the present Handel Drive. The first Brock was a William, who was in Charles City County before 1635. His son, William, received a grant in Lower Norfolk County for 1,000 acres in 1680. The Brock family continued to acquire more acreage, and ten of that family fought in the Revolution.
149. Thomas Lovett House - 2402 Holland Road. Thomas Lovett built this house sometime before he died in 1790. He willed it to his eldest son Thomas, and the remainder of the estate to his sons Randolph and Reuben. Evidently, there was some sort of family quarrel over the division for Reuben changed the spelling of his name to "Lovitt".
- This house has been added to at least twice. The oldest part is the room to the right with its door on the left. Behind this room was added a ballroom at one time. The additions have been carefully done to retain the flavor of this Dutch gambrel house of two stories with double chimneys on the west side and one chimney on the east.
- The first Thomas Lovett was here in 1663 for in that year as "under sheriff" he presented the Court with names of Quakers who had been at a meeting contrary to the law, which forbade an assembly of Quakers.
175. Jonathan Woodhouse House - 2492 London Bridge Road. Mrs. Sadie Kellam, in her book Old Houses of Princess Anne Virginia (1935), believed that this house was built by Jonathan, but "WWP-1760" inscribed on a brick may mean that the builder was William Woodhouse. The building is a Dutch gambrel and all four walls are 14 inches thick and laid in Flemish Bond. There are two inside chimneys, at the north and south ends. There are only two rooms on the first floor, the smaller one with a blind stairway leading to two rooms above under the gambrel roof. An unusual feature is a brick well inside by the south chimney which is several feet deep and was probably used for valuables. A kitchen was added to the north side and an additional building containing four extra rooms was designed to accommodate a Bed and Breakfast Inn. A fire in 1981 destroyed the original stairway but it has been replaced with a copy. Otherwise, the house is in good condition.
229. Charles Henley House - 1701 Pathfinder Drive. This house is believed to have built by William Henley circa 1771. The initials "C.H." are etched in a brick in the foundation. The first Henley here was Thomas Henley (then spelled "Henly") who came here in 1686. Several artifacts, such as iron cooking implements, were found on the site of the

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outside kitchen behind the house. A branding iron marked "C.L." was found there and indicates that this may have been the manor house of a large farm. This is a frame house with small center halls dividing two rooms upstairs and down. The interior is original.

305. Nimmo United Methodist Church - 2200 Princess Anne Road. The church was built in 1791 on land given by Anne Nimmo for a consideration of 5 shillings in 1779. During the War Between the States, when the Union troops occupied all of this part of Princess Anne County, the church was used as housing for Federal troops and as a Federal hospital. After the war, the church was rebuilt on the same foundations exactly as it had been before, including the "slave gallery" which is now used as a choir loft. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism and an early and vocal abolitionist, preached at "Nimmo's Meetinghouse". In 1846, Nimmo Church had 42 black members.
306. William Nimmo House - 2477 Princess Anne Road. This house was built circa 1790 by William Nimmo, whose wife, Anne, gave an acre of land which she had inherited as the site for Nimmo Church. In gratitude, the church was named Nimmo. William Nimmo's grandfather, James Nimmo, was the surveyor of Newtown in 1732 and the school teacher during the town's brief existence.
316. Edward James House - 2180 Rosewell Drive. This house was built in 1798 by John James, son of Edward, on land inherited from his father. Standing a full two and one-half stories, it was originally of cypress siding with brick ends. The date is etched in a brick on the north wall.
- In 1834, John James exchanged this house for "The Hermitage" and it became the home of John Paul and Eliza Anne Woodhouse, who added the two wings at each end. The Woodhouse family lived here for 115 years. In 1954, new owners repaired and remodeled the exterior of the house, facing it with brick and adding pillars on the front.
- The interior is much the same as it was in 1798. The wide hall has an especially beautiful stairway. A spacious parlor is on the right and an equally spacious dining room is on the left. Behind the house is the family graveyard with gravestones of Edward James, dated 1787-1814, John Paul Woodhouse, dated 1811-1869, and others.
323. Jonathan Fentress House - 2565 Seaboard Road. Built in 1794, the date is proven by three bricks etched with that date. It is believed to have been built by Jonathan Fentress although there is no exact record as to it having been built by him.
- There is a hall to the left and two rooms to the right. The room behind has been remodeled to make an inside kitchen. The original hand carved stairway rises to three bedrooms on the second floor and two bedrooms on the third floor. There are two chimneys on the north side. The original floors throughout are wide pine boards, shiplapped with pegs. The original outside kitchen behind the house with a huge chimney has been converted into a storeroom and stable with three stalls. The large Fentress family is descended from Fred Fentris who came here in 1651.
321. 1165 Sandbridge Road. This is a typical frame farmhouse built in the late 1700s or early 1800s. The builder is unknown but may have been a Whitehursts; many Whitehursts are buried nearby in Willowood Cemetery. It has a center hall with two rooms on either side. An inside kitchen and front porch were added later. Both the house and the outbuildings are in excellent condition.
324. Robert Mason House - 2817 Seaboard Road. Built in 1720 by Robert Mason, this house has been subjected to many changes. The present owner is laboriously removing such alterations as partitions and two ceilings installed below the original which cover most of the fireplace opening. Originally, the house was one large room below with a stairway leading to one room above. The front porch has been removed and from the road, the house once again looks as it did when first built.

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19th Century Buildings:

43. Old Princess Anne Courthouse. This building is located on the corner of North Landing Road and Princess Anne Road and was built in 1820. By 1819 the people of Princess Anne County had become dissatisfied with the location of the county seat in Kempsville and petitioned the Legislature to remove it to a site nearer the population and geographic center of the county. The small town of Princess Anne was selected and in 1820 construction began for a new courthouse, jail, and other authorized facilities. The first court was held here in 1822. This building is now surrounded by the City's Municipal Complex with all buildings in keeping with its Colonial style.
- In the front of the building between the large old trees is the Confederate Memorial Statue, executed by Charles Walsh of Petersburg, and donated by the Daughters of the Confederacy. The statue was unveiled in 1905.
150. Burroughs House - 2409 Holland Road. This house was built circa 1800 by a descendant of Christopher Burroughs, whose first land grant here was in 1638 for 200 acres "adjoining Adam Thoroughgood." Christopher Burroughs was a member of the first vestry of Lynnhaven Parish in 1640. His son was Benoni Burroughs, whose grandson, Major Edward Burroughs, was in the 15th Virginia Cavalry Regiment CSA. When the Union Army occupied this area he attempted to come home to take his wife to a hospital, but was captured and imprisoned by General "Beast" Butler of the Union Army. He repeatedly appealed to be exchanged, but was denied and subjected to "cruel and unusual punishment." Finally, while attempting to escape, he was shot by a guard who claimed that he died of pneumonia. His grave is in the Burroughs family cemetery in a field to the west of the house. Also in this graveyard is the grave of E. E. Burroughs, the county surveyor for many years, who had been in Company One of the 15th Virginia Cavalry CSA.
- Known as Cedar Grove for the beautiful cedar trees lining the driveway, the house is substantially the same as when built. A wing has been added to the right side and contains the kitchen. It is a frame house with an attic where the original hand sawn beams and cedar shingles can be seen.
225. John Thomas Woodhouse House - 2176 Oceana Boulevard. The house was built circa 1870 by John Thomas Woodhouse on land given him by his father, John Paul Woodhouse. John Thomas was a Major in Mahone's Brigade, 16th Virginia Infantry, CSA. He probably built this house when he married Virginia Whitehurst as it is typical of the style of the latter part of the 19th Century. It is of brick, has two and one-half stories, and retains the low windows original to the house and some original panes. The main part of the house has been untouched. A kitchen was added on the back and other outbuildings were built in the rear.
- Major Woodhouse was Commander of the Civil War Veterans after the war and was active in the project to erect the Confederate monument which stands in front of the old courthouse.
322. Tabernacle United Methodist Church - 1265 Sandbridge Road. Built in 1830, the church had a large congregation in this area. Recently, it was noted for its proximity to a pond of the Ashville Bridge Creek which was once the habitat of the rare American Lotus.
354. Bright House - 2552 West Landing Road. This house was built by a Mr. Bright about 1800 and was bought by Raleigh Eaton in 1873. At that time the property was very extensive, encompassing most of the land on both sides of a large section of West Landing Road, and included many dependencies, all of which have disappeared. This is a typical farmhouse, larger than most, with two stories and is in good condition.
355. Fountain House - 3067 West Neck Road. The builder of this house is unknown, but it may have been a Woodhouse, who built it circa 1800. It is a fine house for that period, with two stories and a large chimney at each end. It is in such good condition that it does not seem to be that old. The front porch was added later and the outside kitchen was attached to the house.
- Reuben Fountain, born in 1836, bought this house in 1891. When he was a boy this was considered "a very old house". It has a center hall with two rooms on each side and the same on the second floor. A large attic is above.

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356. 3405 West Neck Road. Many people think that this is the Zachariah Sykes house but it is not. The Sykes house which Mrs. Sadie Kellam describes on page 115 in her book Old Houses of Princess Anne Virginia (1935) was destroyed at some time since 1930 when she saw it. This house is much smaller, originally having only one room downstairs and one above. It is only 12 feet by 18 feet and has no panelling. Originally there was only one chimney with no date on it and there was no mantel over the fireplace, which had only a dirt floor. Additions have been made over the years, including a room to the left and another room for a kitchen at the back with a sloping roof. Another chimney was added on the same north wall. It was built in the early 1800s and is a charming little house with a long driveway nestled in a grove of pines near West Neck Creek.
357. Bartee House - 3769 West Neck Road. Built in 1863 by John Bartee, this house is in very poor condition. Only the beams denote its age. There is a makeshift addition on the rear.

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PUNGO BOROUGH:

18th Century Buildings:

297. Anthony Fentress House - 1489 Princess Anne Road. Anthony Fentress built this house circa 1765. Another saltbox, it has had much renovation over the years. However, its age is proven by the Flemish bonding of one brick end, and the width of the random pine flooring inside. This is a compact house with a hall on the right and two rooms to the left, one behind the other, with eight and one-half foot ceilings. There is a smaller room at the end of the hall with a ceiling only six feet high as the roof slopes steeply over it. The original sturdy stairway leads to three rooms above. The front porch and bath were added later.

19th Century Buildings:

57. 1540 Back Bay Landing Road. This house dates to the 1880s, has two stories, three bays, and a screened-in porch. It is in extremely poor condition. It has a central passage, single pile plan.
85. 5544 Buzzard Neck Road. This house has two-stories, three bays, four-over-four window sash, and one interior end chimney. It has a single pile plan with a one story rear ell. The house is believed to date back to the 1880s.
86. 5553 Buzzard Neck Road. This house dates to 1870-1900 and has one story and three bays.
94. 3312 Charity Neck Road. Known as the Whitehurst place, this house dates to 1860-1890, and has two stories and three bays. The front porch has corner brackets, decorative columns and turned balustrades. There is a fan light over the front door and side lights. This particular house is not only an excellently preserved farmhouse, it still appears to have all its original outbuildings (14). One of them is quite unique in that one side is of 1933 and 1963 license plates. The house has a double pile, central hall plan. The porch was probably added in the late 19th Century. The chimneys are in good repair with the exception of the north one which has a broken corbel. The shed and lean-to may be later additions with the two-story rear ell being later still. This rear ell is connected to the main house by a small narrow passage.
95. 3360 Charity Neck Road. By the style of the house, it appears to date to 1860-1880 but this particular house is interesting because there is a terminus post quem of 1847 given to us by an old penny that was found in the wall, so the house may date to this period. There is a local tradition that says that one always puts a new penny in a new house. This is a two story house with a three bay front, and six-over-six window sash. There is a shed or lean-to addition with a one-story ell, also with a six-over-six sash. The house originally may have had two chimneys. The north side of the house exhibits marks and stains which may indicate where the chimney was removed. The south side has a completely new exterior chimney. There are several outbuildings, one of which is either a kitchen or wash house with an exterior end chimney. There is a family cemetery to the rear of the house.
96. 3456 Charity Neck Road. This house is known as the Hill Place and was previously called the Old Moses Place. The building is an "I" style house and apparently dates to 1887. It has two stories, three bays, and two exterior end chimneys. The one on the south there has two inscribed bricks, one with the initials "W.W.M." and "1887"; the other brick has two stretchers, one with "1891" and the other stretcher which was put in crosswise with a cross inscribed on it. Both chimneys are done in American bond. There is a back ell addition with a stove chimney. The 11 outbuildings all date to the 1920s.

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97. 3484 Charity Neck Road. The Henley House dates to 1886 and has two stories, three bays, and two exterior end chimneys. On a brick on one of the chimneys is the inscription "Frank W. August 5, 1886" and an elongated brick with a cross. On the east chimney, there is another inscribed brick which reads "1891 A.S." with a cross. The chimneys are done in American Bond. There is four-over-four sash on the side windows and nine-over-six sash on the front. The rear ell was put on in the 1920s and has a screened porch that goes all around the back end. All materials on the house are original; the ceiling is made of wide wood, and the walls are horizontal wide wood. The house is single pile. The ell addition has two more rooms and a breezeway which connects it to the shed addition. The kitchen and dining room were built in 1925.
99. 3820 Charity Neck Road. Called the Melvin Williams Place, this house has two stories and a three bay front. It is interesting because it has two exterior end chimneys. On the south chimney are several bricks inscribed "G.W.D.", "W.W.D.", "1880", "E.D. 1789", and "1764"; no one knows where the last two bricks came from because the house is definitely 19th Century. It has six-over-six sash and a two story rear ell addition done in German siding. The plan is single pile with the ell giving two more rooms.
101. 3877 Charity Neck Road. This house dates to 1870-1890, and has two stories, four bays, two interior axial chimneys, two-over-two sash, a side addition, and a two story ell addition with a stove chimney. This also appears to be single pile.
102. 3936 Charity Neck Road. This house dates to 1870-1890 and has two stories, three bays, two interior axial end chimneys, two-over-two sash, and a one-story rear ell. The house is single pile with the addition containing two more rooms.
103. 3972 Charity Neck Road. Dating to 1880-1910, this house has two interior axial end chimneys, two-over-two sash, a rear shed, and a one story rear ell with a spongy roof. There is an axial chimney on the ell and a rear porch that encloses both the shed and the ell. The house is single pile with two more rooms in the rear ell.
104. 4021 Charity Neck Road. This house dates to 1820-1840. There is one exterior end chimney. It may originally have had two chimneys and the one remaining chimney is being stuccoed. This is another house done in the early Federal Style with a double pile side passage plan and a rear shed addition.
108. 4156 Charity Neck Road. The house dates to 1890-1915 and has a wrap-around porch with square columns, one interior chimney, two stories and two bays.
109. 4192 Charity Neck Road. Dating to 1870-1890, this two story, three bay house has two interior end stove chimneys and one rear addition. The porch has a square plain balustrade and corner brackets. The house was moved to its present site and used to be known as the Whitehurst place.
110. 4229 Charity Neck Road. Called the old Etheridge place, this house is currently owned by the Brians, and dates to 1860-1880. It has two stories, three bays, two exterior end chimneys, and a rear ell which contains the kitchen and dining room.
111. 4313 Charity Neck Road. Dating to 1880-1900, this house has two stories, five bays, and is single pile. The rear extension was added about 60 years ago. The porch is original to the house and has been enclosed.
120. 3981 Dawley Road. This house is in the "I" style dating to 1860-1900. It has two stories, three bays, two interior end stove chimneys, two-over-two sash, a rear ell with side screen porch on the south side, and is single pile. The original weather board cladding appears to be on the inside of the porch.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

123. 1405 Drum Point Road. These are the Ship's Place outbuildings of 1409 Drum Point Road. There is a barn and a drying shed which originally were part of the old Ship farm.
124. Ship's Place - 1409 Drum Point Road. This house dates to 1830-1860. It has two exterior end chimneys which are highly decayed and falling in. The building appears to be original with an interesting cast-iron lion door knocker. Windows are six-over-six sash. It appears to have had an addition on the rear as well as a side shed addition. There are two very old oaks standing in the front yard. The front door still has its original door knobs with glass surrounds. There is a cemetery in the front with one stone that reads "Ship." According to some of the locals, the house at one point belonged to a Walter Ship. It appears to have had very little done to it and it still has its original weatherboard siding.
125. Shipp House - 1413 Drum Point Road. This house was built circa 1840 by one of the many descendants of William Shipp. The Shipp family lived here for several generations at least, as one of them was buried in front of the house where a marker reads,
- "John A. Shipp
Born
October 6, 1844
Died
Feb. 15, 1903
He helped his fellow man"
- This John A. Shipp was probably not the builder of the house but was born and died here. The first William Shipp was here in 1640, for the record shows that the first Vestry of Lynnhaven Parish was elected at his house. But it was not in this house, for his grant was in the vicinity of Shipps Corner.
- The house is in poor condition. A front porch and an inside kitchen were added, but otherwise the interior remains the same.
126. 5516 Fitztown Road. This is a farm residence dating to 1880-1900 which has two stories, three bays, a single pile plan with central passage, and a one story rear addition. This house is abandoned.
127. 5657 Fitztown Road. Dating to 1880-1900, this house has two stories, three bays, and a one story rear addition. It appears to have a single pile, central passage plan.
128. The Doxey Place - 5701 Fitztown Road . This house dates to 1880-1900 and has two stories, two bays, a porch with pillars, and decorative gingerbread. The main house has two-over-two sash windows and a one story addition on the west side.
130. 5980 Fitztown Road. Called the Old Seaman Place, this house dates to the 1880s, has two-over-two sash, and has a rear ell that was put on around 1915. There are two additions on back, a rear two story ell with a one story addition to that. It appears to be a single pile, central passage plan with the two story ell consisting of two more rooms and the one story addition consisting of one more room in the back. It is believed to have been originally owned by the White family. The cemetery which was located in the field out back but is no longer visible.
135. 1448 Gum Bridge Road. This house dates to 1880-1910, and has two stories, three bays, and wrap around cornice. It is one room deep, has a rear addition which contains the kitchen, and is single pile. There was once a garbage dump at this house where many early bottles were found by the present owners.
136. 1501 Gum Bridge Road. This house dates to about 1860-1880. The front porch has missing balustrades and a German Siding ceiling. The house has two interior end stove chimneys, two-over-two sash, a rear two story well, and a one-story addition to the ell. The house is single pile. The rear ell contains extra bedrooms, the kitchen, and a dining room and creates a "T" section. The ell also has a side porch on the east side of the house.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

140. 1833 Gum Bridge Road. This house dates to 1860-1880 and has two stories, three bays, and a single pile plan with a one story rear ell addition. It also has decorative cornice and one exterior chimney with two bricks inscribed "W.E.W." and "1886."
160. No address Jarvis Road. This house dates to 1850-1880 and is now abandoned. It has two stories, two bays, six-over-six sash, wrap-around cornice, and one exterior end chimney of five course American bond on the east side. There is a one story addition to the rear and an awning over the front door. Batten shutters were added later. The house has a one room plan with two rooms on the second floor. The rear addition may give one more room.
176. 2025 Malbon Road. Built 1860-1880, this house has two stories, five bays, six-over-six sash, one exterior end chimney, wrap-around cornice, and narrow windows on the north side which have four-over-four sash. There is a narrow two story rear addition and a one story rear addition with an interior stove pipe near the junction with the main house. The center upstairs window is off-center indicating either that the south side of the main house was extended or that the window was added later. The plan appears to be central passage, single pile. The narrow extension may have one more room. The rear one story addition has two more rooms and a kitchen. The porch has a German siding ceiling, plain two-by-four columns, a wooden deck, and concrete steps.
180. 1641 Mill Landing Road. Called the Old Morris House and dating to 1800-1860, it was originally started as a one-room house in 1800. There is an old chimney on the exterior of the original room. The house was added on to in later years and expanded to a central passage, two room plan. In 1912 the house was totally redone and a two story rear ell was added. The house is currently two stories with three bays. There is a cemetery to the rear of the house and various indian artifacts have been found near the property.
182. 1674 Mill Landing Road. Another Waterfield house dating to 1860-1880. It has two exterior end chimneys, two-over-two sash on the first floor with four-over-four on the second, and an interior chimney on the one story rear addition. In the back of this addition is a massive cooking fireplace.
187. 5025 Morris Neck Road. Dating to 1880, this house has two stories, three bays, one exterior, and two interior chimneys. The porch was added sometime in the 1920s. On the exterior chimney are two bricks inscribed "October 1888 WHD" and "DDI". Windows are four-over-four sash. It has a single pile, two room plan with a two story ell and a one story addition to the back.
190. No address Muddy Creek Road. The house dates to 1860-1880 and has two stories, three bays, one exterior chimney on the north side, and six-over-six window sash. The front porch has plain square columns. There is a rear one story addition with a stove chimney. The plan appears to be single and a rear ell may have to have two more rooms.
192. 3489 Muddy Creek Road. Commonly called the Norman Wilder house, Little Quail Farm dates to 1858. It has two stories, four bays, six-over-six sash, and one exterior chimney on the north side of the house which is covered with ivy but is still used. Originally, there was another chimney on the same side, but it was destroyed several years ago. There is a side addition to the south which is one story with new windows, and an older addition to the rear which was recently removed. The screen door is typical of the 1920s or 1930s. The long addition to the south is two summer kitchens that were put together. The addition on the south side originally had two bays with two-over-two sash. The original main house construction is of a saltbox shape. There are new windows on the back and a window in the rear where a door was once located. The chimney has three inscribed bricks, "WE", "L", and "1858". The house was gutted out when purchased by the present owner and had to be entirely redone. Near this house is the site of the record chestnut tree in Virginia.
193. 3497 Muddy Creek Road. Dates to 1890-1915 and has two stories, three bays, turned columns with square ends, two new exterior chimneys, a side addition, a gabled roof, and a one story rear addition with a stove chimney. It appears to be two rooms deep with a side hallway. The stairs to the second floor begin just inside the door and rise up to the right.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

195. 3568 Muddy Creek Road. This house possibly dates to the 1880s and is currently used for storage. It has two stories and three bays, with a chimney brick that has inscribed "WWH 1885". There are two exterior end chimneys, a one story side addition that is currently being lived in, and a one story rear addition to the side addition. The addition to the side was built in the 1950s. Electricity was not put in until 1944. The outbuilding in the rear is a wash house or kitchen. According to the owner, it had bunks in it that were used for the workers. According to local history, this was one of the last farms to stop using the horse team.
197. 3620 Muddy Creek Road. Commonly known as the Woodhouse house; originally known as the Tom Williams farm. This house dates to 1880-1900 and has two stories with three bays. The porch has decorative sawn corner brackets and turned columns with top and bottom square posts. The balustrade is very plain. The house also has two-over-two window sash, side lights, and a transom over the front door with two interior end chimneys, possibly for stoves. There are several outbuildings, one in particular is either a kitchen or a wash house. The chimney is done in common bond. It has a single pile, central passage plan.
202. 4104 Muddy Creek Road. This is an "I" house that dates to about 1850 with some additions possibly dating to the early 1900s. There is two-over-two window sash and two exterior end chimneys. Apparently, the chimney on the north side is an original; the other is new and is composed of new brick. There is a pediment overhanging the front door and there is an eideria chimney on the two story rear ell addition. There is a side porch that was added some time in the 20th Century. This is a single pile, two room plan house with the rear ell giving two more rooms.
203. 4222-4 Muddy Creek Road. This house dates to the late 19th to early 20th Century. It is one and one-half stories with three bays. It is a small one room house with two-over-two sash and one exterior chimney which could possibly be a replacement. There is a side shed with a back one story addition, possibly two rooms deep. This house originally could have been used as a kitchen and later converted to a primary house.
204. 4273 Muddy Creek Road. The house apparently dates to 1860-1880. It is a two story, three bay house with two-over-two sash and a modern one story addition. The one chimney is done in Flemish bond.
205. 4381 Muddy Creek Road. This is known as the Causey Farm. The house dates to 1850-1880 and has two stories, a five bay front, and decorative columns on the front porch. There is one exterior end chimney and new two-over-two window sashes. There are two stove chimneys in the back one story section.
208. 1369 Munden Road. This is a farm residence dating between 1860 and 1880. The house has two stories, three bays, six-over-six window sash, and an original chimney done in American bond. All windows have been replaced. There are three pane side lights.
209. 1433 Munden Road. This is a farm house dating to 1880-1900. It has two stories, four bays, two interior axial chimneys, and two-over-two sash. This is a single pile, two room plan house.
212. No address Nanney's Creek Road. This house dates to 1880-1900. It has two stories, five bays, and two-over-two sash. There is an enclosed porch with jalousied windows. The exterior end chimney may be a replacement; there is also an interior axial chimney. An addition with a sloping roof was built onto the rear of the house.
213. 1529 Nanney's Creek Road. This house is historically known as the Campbell place and dates to 1860-1880. It has two stories, three bays, twin columns on the front porch, two interior end stove chimneys, and one-over-one window sash. The two rear additions are attached to the main house by a breezeway.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

215. 1601 Nanney's Creek Road. This is a farm residence dating to approximately 1831. It is one of the few federal style houses in this inventory. This is a two and one-half story, three bay, asymmetrical front house with a side passage, double pile plan. It has two exterior chimneys one with a single diamond motif, the other with a double diamond motif done with glazed brick headers. The windows are apparently replacements with two-over-two sash. There have been two one-story additions to the rear. It is believed that this house was originally built by Van Buren Whitehurst, a brick mason in the early 19th Century.
216. 1612 Nanney's Creek Road. Dating to 1840-1860, this two story, three bay house has a porch which was probably added on sometime in the 1920s. It has one original exterior chimney, one new chimney which was put on in the back, and two-over-two sash. The main house is central passage, single pile plan with a one story rear ell addition.
218. 1808 Nanney's Creek Road. Built in the late 19th or early 20th Century, this house has one story, four bays, and no chimneys. It was originally a one room dwelling which has had a small back section added later. There is also a front side addition. The house has a two room plan with the front side addition giving one more room to one side. A rear addition contains the kitchen. It appears to be a tenant farmer or migrant worker house.
220. The Witch of Pungo House - 1328 North Muddy Creek Road. Dating to 1870-1880, this house is in derelict condition. The house has one exterior end chimney which is done in Flemish bond and six-over-six sash. The one story addition could be the original house and has a back exterior chimney done in American bond and a small porch. There is no glass in the windows. German siding covers the entire interior of the house. The foundation is brick and laid in English bond. There are windows behind the chimney on the west side of the house.
221. 1440 North Muddy Creek Road. Commonly known as the Batten house and rebuilt in the late 1890s - early 1900s, this house probably dates originally to the 1860s. It has two stories, three bays, square turned columns on its primary porch, and two interior end chimneys. To the rear is a one story addition which houses the kitchen and dining room. There is a small side addition which is attached to the main house by a small enclosed breezeway. There is a cemetery across the street which is completely overgrown.
231. 1512 Pleasant Ridge Road. Dating to 1870-1910, this house has two stories, three bays, one exterior chimney on the northeast side that is fairly new, six-over-six sash, decorative cornice, and a one story rear ell.
233. 1825 Pleasant Ridge Road. Believed to be approximately 125 years old (1865-1870) with the original framing done in cedar, this house has six-over-six sash, a central chimney, a two story rear ell with a one story addition to it, and scrolled cornice molding. The house has a single pile plan.
235. 1941 Pleasant Ridge Road. This bungalow, dating to 1870-1920, was originally a small tenant farmer house. The front porch has been entirely enclosed to make an additional room. The house generally has four-over-four sash, with six-over-six sash on some of the first floor windows, a one story rear ell, a single pile plan, and dormers which were added to make additional head room.
237. 2061 Pleasant Ridge Road. Built in the early 1830s, this house has two and one-half stories, three bays, and two exterior double end chimneys of American bond. A dated brick on the chimney reads "1839". There is a one story rear ell. The plan is side passage, double pile.
238. Pocahontas Hunting Club - 6216 Pocahontas Club Road. This hunting lodge dates to the late 19th Century. It has two stories and is eight shaped with wooden shutters that consist of a carved Indian head. There is a stove flue to the back and a small one story addition. This hunting lodge is one of many that once littered the area and is actually the reason for the name of the road.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

241. No address Princess Anne Road. Dating to 1890-1900, this house has two stories, three bays, a wrap-around wood and brick porch with corinthian columns a one room ell plan, and one interior axial chimney. The one outbuilding has fallen down.
244. No address Princess Anne Road. Dating to the 1880s, this house has two stories, three bays, two exterior end chimneys, a two story rear ell, and an outbuilding with a huge exterior chimney. The front porch was added at a later date and the rear ell was put on around 1936. The house appears to be single pile. It is no longer lived in and may be torn down soon.
245. No address Princess Anne Road. This is a derelict house which has two stories, three bays, and two exterior chimneys. The chimney on the south side is done in a late 18th Century manner. The north chimney has three bricks inscribed "October 16", "1876", and "V.W.B.". The house appears to have been a side passage, single pile plan.
246. No address Princess Anne Road. Possibly dating to 1850-1870, the house has a central chimney, and is in a derelict state.
248. 129 Princess Anne Road. Commonly called the old Helms place, this house dates to the late 1860s and has two stories, three bays, a gable roof, and two exterior end chimneys. This house is very unusual in that it still contains its original side lights with red glass and floral designs. The panelling on the interior was added at a much later date and is the narrow wood commonly called German siding. The house still has its original flooring. There is an overgrown cemetery to the left of the house where a family by the name of White is buried, as well as markers dating to the 1800s of two or three other families whose names were undecipherable. The house has a central passage, double pile plan.
249. 256 Princess Anne Road. This is the old Caffee estate, dating to about the 1890s. It has two stories, three bays, and a gingerbread motif on the roof pediment. The house is "L" shaped; the rear ell is two stories. It has two-over-two sash and new chimneys. It appears to be a single pile, two room plan with the two story addition giving two more rooms. The Caffee family cemetery is to the front of the house.
250. 368 Princess Anne Road. This house commonly goes by the name of the Waterfield place and dates to approximately 1867. It has an interesting porch with decorative pillars and gingerbread molding. The house has a single pile, a central passage plan with two rooms, six-over-six sash, and a one story addition to the rear. This is one of the first houses to have the Delco battery installed during the second quarter of the 20th Century. This was one of the ways that electricity came into the Virginia Beach area.
253. 480 Princess Anne Road. Commonly called the Ackiss place, this house dates to about 1860-1880, and has two stories and five bays. There is a rear ell and all new windows have been installed. There is a cemetery across the road with the family names of Atkiss and Williams. This is a single pile, central passage plan with the addition housing the kitchen, dining room, and utility area.
254. 512 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1880-1900, and has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, one exterior chimney, and two additions to the back of the house which are each one story. The house appears to be single pile, central passage with the usual one story ell.
255. 550 Princess Anne Road. The house is commonly known as the Nosay house. It dates to 1890-1910 and has two stories, three bays, a wrap-around porch, wrap-around molded cornice, two interior chimneys and an extension on back with a side porch. The additions are all one story. There are several outbuildings including a small building which could be used as a smoke house, a two bay carriage shed, and a two bay machinery shed. The main house is central passage, and is one room deep with original exterior molding. It appears to have been rebuilt. The addition to the back appears to have been done in two stages with a porch extending on the side to include additions.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

257. 604 Princess Anne Road. Another store dating to 1880-1890, this building still has its original flooring, and two or three additions. A chimney was recently removed. This site is where the Creeds Post Office was once located.
261. 633 Princess Anne Road. One of the Federal houses, dating to about 1821, this house has two stories, three bays, and two exterior double end chimneys, one with the date "1896" and the other with the date "1821". The porch was added to the side of the house in the 1920s. A rear one story addition houses the kitchen and is attached to the main house by a breezeway.
263. 636 Princess Anne Road. Built 1870-1890, this house has doors on almost every section of it. The main house has two stories and an enclosed porch which disguises the number of bays. One of the additions has a side gable dormer, a decorative cornice, and a one bay porch.
265. 682 Princess Anne Road. This one story house dates to the late 1800s-early 1900s and has five outbuildings: one traditional barn, one smokehouse, one shed, one dairy or storage shed, and one small spring house or storage shed. These typical Princess Anne County outbuildings are all standing and in good condition.
266. 684 Princess Anne Road. The back kitchen section of this dates to 1890; the main front section dates to 1915-1917. It has two stories, three bays, once had three chimneys, one of which has been removed. The log and concrete porch is a recent addition.
268. Oak Grove - 700 Princess Anne Road. This house, now deserted, is on the east side of Princess Anne Road a short distance from Oak Grove Baptist Church. It was a large plantation house with two large and very old oak trees on either side. These trees may have given it the name Oak Grove. Fifty years ago a family named Spence lived there, and it was known as "The Old Spence House"; it was built before that, possibly in 1880 by someone named Bunch or Clay.
270. 756 Princess Anne Road. This house was built between 1890 and 1915. It has two stories, four bays, two-over-two sash, a one-pane fan light over the front door, a bay front and bay end on south side, a central axial chimney on the main ell, and a central axial chimney on the main house. The rear one story addition has wrap-around cornice, two-over-two sash, and a stove chimney on the east end. The front porch was a later addition and has plain octagonal columns and sawn corner brackets. It was once enclosed and there is a fan light where the door jamb would have been; the porch is now screened. The house appears to have a side passage, single room plan with two more rooms in the ell. The rear addition may have been an early 20th Century kitchen. This house is a good example of a late 19th-early 20th Century farmhouse which has had very few alterations.
272. 772 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1890-1910 and has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, modillion cornice, an interior axial stove chimney, and an exterior end chimney on the south side. The front door has a three-pane fan light and two-pane side lights. There is a one story rear addition with an enclosed porch which has storm windows over three-over-three vertical sash. The main porch has square columns on brick piers and a German siding ceiling; It is common to the early 20th Century and was probably a later addition. The plan appears to be single pile, side passage with a door leading to two more rooms in the ell. There is an octagonal bay in the front. An old well site has been boarded up.
273. 781 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1860. It has one story, five bays, two massive exterior end chimneys of six course American bond, six-over-six sash in rear, and one-over-one horizontal sash in front. There is a lean-to shed addition on the north side and a rear addition to the main house. The chimney on the south side is new since the installation of a furnace; the north end chimney is also new. The main house has a two-room plan with nine foot ceilings and a fireplace at each end. The rear addition, built in the early 1900s, has two additional bedrooms and a kitchen. The house was once used as a mortuary and there is a cemetery in front where the original owner, Gwinn, is buried. The site is rich in Indian artifacts.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

280. 969 Princess Anne Road. This "I" style house dates to 1870-1885. It has two stories, three bays, two exterior end chimneys of common bond, and six-over-six sash. There is a one story rear ell addition with three or four rooms and a second floor extension for one more room. A rear porch was added in the 1940s and has been completely enclosed. The ell has one rear stove chimney on the west end and six-over-six sash. The design of the main house is a single pile, two room plan with central passage. The second floor addition extends out half way across the roof of the first floor addition. The chimneys appear new. The massing at the bottom appears to be for fireplaces but the flues are for stoves; the new flues may have replaced earlier fireplace flues. There are nine outbuildings including silos and a granary.
281. 1053 Princess Anne Road. Built 1880-1910, this house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, one exterior end chimney of new common bond on the south side, cornice modillions with sawn decorative brackets and ornamental pendant, and front and side bay towers on the original ell. There is a two story addition connected to the main house and original ell, and a one story addition attached to the west end of the original ell. The floor plan appears to be two rooms in both the main house and the original ell. The additions give at least four to six more rooms. The porch was added some time during the first half of the 20th Century and has two large square columns on the ends and two narrow square columns in the middle; all are on brick piers.
285. 1164 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1879. It has two stories, three bays, six-over-six sash, French doors on the front, and one exterior end chimney of five course American bond with the initials "G.G.W." and "1879" inscribed on it. The two story ell has a rear exterior chimney of five course American bond with diagonal bricks halfway up. There is a one story shed addition on the south side. The ell is also a later addition, probably built in the late 19th Century. The porch was also a later addition and has a German siding ceiling, wood floor, and brick piers with tapered square columns common to the 1920s-1940s. There is a wrap-around cornice with beaded molding under the cornice. The main house has a side passage plan with two rooms on the first floor and two rooms on the second. The two story ell adds four more rooms.
286. 1229 Princess Anne Road. Built 1880-1920, this house has two stories, five bays, six-over-six sash, and a three-pane fan light and three-pane side light around the front door. A rear two story ell is the result of recent remodeling and has a one story shed addition built onto it. The porch has turned columns with sawn corner brackets. The main house has a central passage, single pile plan; the ell gives two or three more rooms. There are no chimneys visible; they may have been removed during the remodeling. There is a family cemetery at the end of the driveway.
287. 1241 Princess Anne Road. Built 1899-1910, this house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, and two interior central axial chimneys. A one story addition on the north side has an interior end stove chimney. Two story rear and side additions have six-over-six sash. The house has been enlarged on the front as well. The original house appears to have a central passage, single pile plan. Further description of the interior is not available.
289. Heritage Plantation - 1255 Princess Anne Road. This house, now extensively remodeled, is on part of the land granted to William Brock, the immigrant, who was listed in the Shirley Hundred Muster of 1624. Either he or his son came to Princess Anne County in 1675. Successive Brocks were granted many acres and in 1860 Ransome Brock was the owner of 8,000 acres in this area. A Thomas Brock was a member of the Committee of Safety for Princess Anne County in 1775, and ten other Brocks served in Virginia Regiments in the Revolution.
- This house, originally frame, was built circa 1850, probably by Ransome Brock. It was quite large for a farm house of that time. Now it is faced with brick, with white pillars on the front. The current owner operates a nursery on the site. Inside, the original wide flooring and pine panelling remain and hand hewn beams beneath indicate its age.
292. 1376 Princess Anne Road. Dating to 1870-1880, this house has two stories, three bays, one exterior end chimney, and one central interior chimney. The north addition was added in the early 1950s. The main house opens into a large room with stairs going up to two more rooms. The rear addition has one room and each side addition gives two more.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

293. 1416 Princess Anne Road. Built 1860-1865, the Bonney house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, two-pane sidelights and original doorbell on the front door, and wrap-around cornice. The original ell is two stories and has a central axial chimney. There are two new exterior stove chimneys on the north end. A one story addition to the original ell has an interior end chimney. A one story extension to the addition serves as a pantry. A wrap-around porch has the original Doric columns, a German siding ceiling, and a new deck. The porch may be a later addition. The plan is central passage with two rooms on the second floor of the main house. The original stairway is still intact including bannister and turned balustrade. The original ell contains two more rooms, one of which has a small crawl space. There is German siding panelling throughout the house which may have been added when the porch was built. The interior doors have pilaster trim with corner blocks.
294. 1437 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1870-1880 and has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, two-pane sidelights which have now been painted, one exterior end chimney, a French front door, and cornice modillions. The porch is now screened and has sawn decorative corner brackets and turned columns. There is a new exterior chimney on the south end of the house. There is a two story addition and a small one story extension to the rear of the main house. The two story addition has a one story addition behind it and a shed addition is on the rear of the one story addition. The one story addition has a rear exterior stove chimney. Outbuildings include a kitchen or wash house with a chimney of five course American bond. The main house has a two room, central passage plan. The two story rear addition gives two more rooms and the one story addition contains the kitchen. The shed addition is a pantry/utility room. The original copper roof is still in place and has a diamond design molded in. The copper roof of the 1930s kitchen addition has a slightly different design. There is a cemetery on the property to the north of the house.
295. 1464 Princess Anne Road. Dating to 1890-1894, this house has two stories, three bays, beaded six-over-six sash, and an interior axial stove chimney. There is a three-pane fan light and a two-pane side light on the front door. The house has wrap-around cornice and there are cornice modillions on the main house and porch. The main house has an original two story side ell with an interior axial chimney. There is a one and one-half story addition to the ell with two-over-two sash and an exterior stove chimney. A shed addition on the south side is now a closed-in porch area. The wash house, which is the oldest outbuilding on the property, has a chimney with two bricks inscribed "DEC" and "1894". The plan is side passage with two rooms in the main house and two rooms in the ell. The extension contains the kitchen and a small pantry. The porch has columns which are an open style with decoration in between. There is decorative sawn work between the supports.
296. 1476 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1870-1885 and was originally a parsonage. It has two stories, three bays, six-over-six sash, and a bay window on the north end of the first floor. The two story original ell has a central axial fireplace chimney. There is a narrow two story extension on the west side of the main house and a one and one-half story addition to the original ell with another shed addition on it for a porch which is now screened. The windows and front door are new. There are two rooms in the main house and two rooms in the ell. The addition gives two more rooms. The narrow extension appears to be for bathrooms. The porch roof has dentil molding and cornice modillions. The open fretwork columns have decorative sawn brackets. The house still retains a great deal of decorative gingerbread work common to the late 19th Century. The exterior is generally in very good shape.
299. 1504 Princess Anne Road. This "I" style house dates to 1894 and has two stories, three bays, six-over-six sash, and wrap-around cornice. There are two exterior end chimneys of five course American bond with bricks inscribed with "1894" and a cross. A one story addition to the south side has a new exterior stove chimney and extends back from the house. This addition has an extension built onto it and there is a one story shed extension to the rear of the house as well. The main house has a central passage, single pile plan. The one story addition appears to have two more rooms, possibly the kitchen and dining room. The windows on the north and south sides are narrower than those on the front and have four-over-four sash. The porch was a later addition and has a concrete deck and brick piers supporting large square columns typical of the 1920s-1940s.
300. 1533 Princess Anne Road. This 1870 "I" style house has two stories, three bays, six-over-six and nine-over-six sash, and two exterior end chimneys. The chimney on the north end is five course American bond and is inscribed "1870". The south end chimney is of eight course American bond. There is a two story rear ell which has a two story extension on its north side. There is a one and one-half story addition to the west end of the ell and there are one story extensions to both sides of the addition. An extension to the south side of the ell is

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now a screened-in porch. There is an interior end chimney on the ell and an exterior chimney on the end of the addition. The plan appears to be central passage, single pile. The ell has two more rooms and the addition has one more. The house has new louvered shutters and the chimneys are in excellent shape.

301. 1576 Princess Anne Road. This house was built between 1838 and 1875. It has two stories, three bays, and an exterior north end chimney of five course American bond with three bricks inscribed "V.W.G.", "DEC--", and "1873". The rear ell is one story with new windows and has a wrap-around extension built onto it. There is an interior axial stove chimney on the end of the ell. There is a new screened-in porch with a wooden deck, concrete steps, and a brick foundation. The plan appears to be central passage, single pile with two rooms. The ell has two more rooms and the extension has one more room and a kitchen. There is a cemetery behind the house with the names of Bonney, Whitehurst, and Nosay family members on markers dating 1853-1903.
302. 1620 Princess Anne Road. This 1850 house has two stories, three bays, nine-over-six sash, two exterior end chimneys of five course American bond which have been painted white, and a three-pane fan light with a two-pane sidelight on the front door. A rear ell was added in 1912 and has an interior end stove chimney and six-over-six sash. The front porch has a German siding ceiling, square tapered columns on brick piers, and a concrete deck. The plan is central passage, single pile with two rooms up and down. The rear ell has two more rooms up and down. The stairway is original as is most of the window glass in the main house. There is a cemetery in a field in front of the house.
312. 1401 Public Landing Road. This is another farm residence dating to the late 19th-early 20th Century. It has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, a new chimney, and a one story addition. It appears to be a typical single pile house.
314. Charles Dudley House - 2224 Pungo Ferry Road. This house was built prior to 1860, probably by John Ackiss, and was bought by Charles Dudley in 1870. The first Dudley in Virginia was Richard who bought land in Princess Anne County in 1665, sold it, and went to Gloucester. He returned after the Revolution and a later descendant, Charles Dudley, returning after service in the Confederate Army, bought the property.
- Originally the house had three stories; the top one was removed about 1910. The front porch and an inside kitchen were added. The three chimneys, two on the north and one on the south, are original. This was a large plantation which extended from North Landing River north to Princess Anne Road and covered both sides of Pungo Ferry Road. The land at the corner of Pungo Ferry Road and Princess Anne Road where Oak Grove Baptist Church now stands was given to the church by Charles Dudley.
- No dependencies remain, but a descendant pointed out the site of the old outside kitchen which was once behind the house. This kitchen had a room above where slaves (or later farm workers) who were sick were removed so that the mistress could more easily care for them.
315. 2245 Pungo Ferry Road. Dating to 1880-1900, this house has two stories, four bays, a "T" shaped addition, one interior end chimney and two axial chimneys on the ell, and two-over-two sash. The porch has turned columns with decorative corner brackets.
325. 1325 Shipps Cabin Road. The house appears to date to 1870-1900 and was commonly called the Davis House. It has plain narrow columns on the front porch and one exterior replaced chimney. It appears to be a single pile house. It was commonly called the Davis House.
333. 2264 South Stowe Road. This house was built in 1884 and has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, one exterior end stove chimney, and one interior axial chimney. A one story rear addition has four-over-four sash and an interior end chimney; it was built separately then moved up to the rear of the main house and is connected to it by a breezeway. A shed was added to this rear addition, and the rear porch has been enclosed. The bathroom was added in the 1940s. The ell on the front of the house was added after the original house was built but before the rear addition. The porch has decorative sawn S-shaped corner brackets, square columns with beveled edges, and a German siding ceiling. Most of the front windows are original; the back windows are new. The main house originally had a one room plan which was

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expanded to four rooms with the later addition of the ell. Indian artifacts have been found here and a small family cemetery is located on the property.

334. 2345 South Stowe Road. This 1870-1890 house has two stories, four bays, two-over-two sash, an exterior end stove chimney on side ell, an interior end stove chimney on the main house, a two story original ell, and wrap-around cornice. A one story rear addition with an exterior end chimney was built in the 20th Century, possibly in the 1920s. A front porch has also been added and is completely screen-enclosed. The main house appears to have a two room plan with two more rooms in the ell. A passageway with stairs leading up is just inside the front door.
338. 4864 Stone Road. Known as the Waterfield place, this building dates to 1870-early 1900s. It has two interior axial chimneys, two-over-two sash, and a new one story addition which is believed by many to have been the first building on the site. It has an exterior fireplace chimney.
345. 2253 Vaughan Road. This house dates to 1860-1890 and has two stories, three bays, and two-over-two sash. There are two exterior end chimneys with 19th Century massing and glazed bricks which form a diamond decoration in the center with the date "1890"; a vertical brick beneath it has a cross on it. The two story original ell has six-over-six sash and an exterior stove chimney. The porch has a German siding ceiling and octagonal columns with an octagonal ball one fourth of way up each column. The floor plan appears to be central passage, single pile with the rear ell giving two more rooms upstairs and down. The rear ell may actually be the original house as the windows and sash appear older. There is an extension on the north side of the house where the ell joins the main house. There is a kitchen or wash house connected to the ell which may have been moved over.
346. 2300 Vaughan Road. Built 1870-1880, this house has two stories, two bays, six-over-six sash, and an interior end stove chimney. There is a one story shed addition to the rear. The house appears to have a two room plan with one room in the addition. There is some original glass remaining, but most of the windows are missing and the bottom of the house is rotted.

20th Century Buildings:

27. Hunt Clubs. Hundreds of Gun and Hunt Clubs sprang up around this desirable area, some as early as 1870, for hunters of duck and geese. Seventeen are still standing but only six are still in use. Two palatial ones are still owned and used by the third and fourth generations of the original families. They are:

- a. Horn Point Club - built in 1908 on the North Bay off Horn Point Road. It is owned by the fourth generation of the Childs family of New York.
- b. The Flyway - built in 1920. It is owned and used by the third generation of the Ogden Reid family of New York who once owned the "Herald Tribune".

Clubs jointly owned by members and still in use are:

- a. Pocahontas Fowling Club - built 1904.
- b. B. P. Holland Club - built 1905.
- c. Westchester Club - built 1913.
- d. Creeds Gunning Club - built 1920.
- e. Ship's Cabin Club - built 1925.
- f. North End/Seaboard Club - built 1930.

Other clubs which are no longer in use as clubs include:

- a. Sandbridge Club - built 1879, now a residence.
- b. Cedar Island Club - built 1880, government property.
- c. Ragged Island Gunning Club - government property.
- d. Swan Club - built 1926, government property.
- e. Drum Point Club - built 1913, now a residence.
- f. Murden's Hunt Club - early 1930s.
- g. Kern Brothers Club - built 1915.
- h. Bell's Hunting Club.

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32. Lovett's Landing. This boat house was built in the early 1930s and is still used as a boat house today. The building is utilitarian with narrow wood ceiling and panelling. It sits partly on the land and partly on the water. This is a remaining example of boat houses that were used for boat rentals to hunters while on Shipp's Bay.
38. North Fork Plantation - Main House. The main house has one and one-half original stories and five bays and was remodeled in 1910 to add a two story addition. The porch was also added at this time. There is German siding on the interior.
39. North Fork Plantation - Outbuilding. Built in the early 1900s, the outbuilding on this site is two stories with vertical siding from the top of the front door down, and horizontal siding from the top of the door up. There is a four sash window in the side and one interior chimney.
42. Old Charity School Auditorium. Built 1919-1920, it has one interior chimney, and six-over-six sash. It may have been part of the High School and was closed around 1941-1942. It is currently used for storage.
49. Shipp's Cabin Hunting Lodge. This cabin dates to the early 1930s. There is no address for this property because it is primarily in the water and the only way out to it is to go to the very end of Shipp's Cabin Road to the small boat house and rent a boat. From a verbal description, it is understood to have been built from part of a deck from a ship in the 1930s and it was used as a hunting lodge well into the 1940s and early 1950s.
58. 1549 Back Bay Landing Road. This farm residence is a bungalow dating from about 1915-1925. It has two stories, two-over-two window sash, and a four room plan.
59. 5054 Back Bay Landing Road. This is a two story bungalow dating from about 1915-1925. It has dormers in front and back which are full length shed style. There are new windows and a one story rear shed addition.
84. No address Buzzard Neck Road. This house dates to 1900-1930 and has one and one-half stories, five bays, and decorative cornice.
87. The Baptizing Farm - 5606 Buzzard Neck Road. Dating to 1900-1910, this house has two stories, three bays, and an original interior axial chimney. There is a small asbestos chicken house in back. The house is one room deep.
88. No address Campbell's Landing Road. This house dates to the 1930s. It has one and one-half stories, six bays, one-over-one sash, and one interior chimney. It is believed by some to have been a hunting lodge in the early 1900s, but this information is unverifiable.
89. No address Campbell's Landing Road. This house dates to the 1920s. It has one story, two bays, two interior chimneys and has a pediment shelf over the windows and doors. This particular building is very unusual architecturally for the Virginia Beach area. It is considered by some to be a local hunting lodge.
90. 1404 Campbell's Landing Road. This is a bungalow and dates to about 1910-1920. It has two stories, three bays, two excellent interior chimneys, and a porch lining both sides.
92. No address Charity Neck Road. This house is built from oak and pine and dates to 1900-1920. It has two stories, five bays, a wrap-around porch, and two interior stove chimneys. A shed has been added to the rear of the house.

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93. No address Charity Neck Road. This is probably a tenant or migrant house dating to 1920-1930. It is generally "T" shaped with one exterior end chimney, one interior axial chimney, and two very small windows. It probably does not consist of more than two rooms.
98. 3676 Charity Neck Road. This house dates to 1914 and has two stories, three bays, and one interior end chimney. It is single pile and has a one story rear addition.
100. 3864 Charity Neck Road. This house dates to 1913, and has two stories, three bays, two interior end chimneys, two-over-two sash, and a shed addition to the rear. There is also a side addition to the south, with six-over-six sash. The house is single pile.
107. 4121 Charity Neck Road. This house dates to 1938-1942 and has one and one-half stories, three bays, and one exterior stove chimney. There is a palladia style window on one side; the rest of the windows are six-over-six sash.
112. 4353 Charity Neck Road. The house dates to about 1900-1920, is one and one-half stories, and has a three bay front.
122. 1401 Drum Point Road. Known commonly now as the Barrett place, it used to be known as the Drum Point hunting lodge. The building is two and one-half stories with seven bays and has one front gable dormer. The porch has square pine columns with a ceiling of German siding. The windows have one-over-one sash with the upstairs having new twelve-over-twelve windows installed. There are two interior end chimneys, one on the central axis, and one on the rear addition. The house appears to be one room deep with several rooms on the second floor. The addition was put on sometime in the 20th Century. Two additional chimneys were added, as well as the gable window in the front which has a gothic sash. Chimneys appear to have all been re-bricked. The building date is 1913 and the earliest pictures appear to have been taken in the 1920s. Although the original club was founded in 1894, the building itself was not constructed until much later.
129. 5920 Fitztown Road. This house dates to the early 1900s with a 1984 back addition. This is one of the very rare tenant or migrant worker's houses that is still standing in the area. Although the house now has a metal roof, the original cedar shingles were still underneath when the roof was put on in 1971. This was a tenant house for the Freeman farm. This house is significant in that it does show where and how the migrant workers, who were such an important part of our agricultural background, once lived.
131. The Ackiss Place - 5981 Fitztown Road. This is a bungalow dating to the early 1900s with two stories, a front and back full length shed dormer, enclosed porch, and two interior chimneys. Numerous farming outbuildings include sheds and a barn.
134. 1413 Gum Bridge Road. Dating to about 1925-1935, this house has one and one-half stories, three bays, one interior chimney, and a rear addition.
137. 1508 Gum Bridge Road. This house dates to the 1920s and has one and one-half stories, three bays, six-over-one window sash, and a palladia style front window.
138. 1556 Gum Bridge Road. This house is a 1907 two story, three bay house. The main part has been significantly remodeled and is single pile with two interior chimneys. The rear ell has one exterior chimney. The outbuildings in the rear include a kitchen and/or wash house with a large exterior fireplace.
151. Murden's Hunt Club - No address Horn Point Road - On the North Bay Quadrangle. Dating to the early 1930s, this house sits right on the water and has one interior axial chimney.

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152. No address Horn Point Road. Commonly known as Ashburn, it is still used as a hunt club and dates to the 1930s. The house has one story, four bays, one central chimney, and eight-over-eight window sash. It sits right on the water and has one large central room with the bedrooms off of it. According to Mrs. Henley, the house was here when she moved into the Horn Point hunt club fifty years ago.
153. Horn Point Club - 1089 Horn Point Road. This house dates to 1908 and has one and one-half stories, five bays, three-over-one vertical sash, two interior chimneys, and is entirely covered with wood shingles. It was originally built as one unit with a gambrel roof on the rear ell, and a gable on the front. There is a big club room which is now the dining room has four bedrooms on either side of it. The house is believed to originally have been built by George Eastman.
154. 1149 Horn Point Road. This one and one-half story house dates to 1920-1930 and has three bays, one-over-one sash, and one interior chimney with stucco over the top part. The plan is single pile with an addition to the front.
161. 2253 Jarvis Road. Built in 1920, this house is known as the Will Bonney Farm. It has one story, three bays, two-over-two sash, and one exterior chimney of six course American bond with a date inscribed which may be 1920. The house was once two stories but the second story was removed after a fire. There is a rear addition and a front extension. The main house has two rooms; additions give three more rooms. Behind the house is the site of an earlier house which may have been the original kitchen; only the chimney remains.
165. 6408 Knotts Island Road. This is a harbor house dating to the early 20th Century, now consisting of two stories with two bays and a gable roof. It was once called the Epstein farm and is now owned by Mr. Donald Webb who has been working on the house for the last four years. One addition was put on in 1928, and other additions are quite recent. The harbor house is actually part of the new dwelling which was built around it.
177. 1217 Mill Landing Road. Commonly called the Halstead place, this bungalow has been modified and dates to 1900-1930. It has one and one-half stories, two bays, two interior chimneys, and gingerbread motif on the side. This molding was originally along all of the gable cornices. Unfortunately, it only exists on the one side now. The house appears to have had several additions. The main house is one and one-half stories high and has been used as a hunting lodge in past years.
178. 1345 Mill Landing Road. This house dates to about 1915, is another of the hunting lodges, and was owned by the Kern brothers of the Kern Library in Norfolk. It has seven bays, is one story high, and has a one story rear addition with one room. Inside are the original gun racks and a central archway with two Corinthian columns.
179. 1628 Mill Landing Road. Dating to 1920-1930, this bungalow has two stories, five bays, a front and back shed dormer, one central interior chimney, and two-over-two sash. It is believed to have been built by the Waterfield family. The wood is all cypress.
181. 1664 Mill Landing Road. This farm house dates to 1906-1910 and has one and one-half stories and five bays. This is a replacement for the house that burned in 1906. There is a one story rear addition which contains the kitchen and dining room. The house consists of four rooms downstairs and four rooms upstairs. There are two interior chimneys; the second chimney in the rear was put on sometime in the early 1950s.
184. 3921 Morris Neck Road. This is a farm residence dating to about 1914 and called the Old Etheridge House. It has two stories, four bays, decorative wood columns, and a partially enclosed wrap-around porch. There is a diamond shaped window that looks out onto the porch.
185. 4853 Morris Neck Road. A bungalow dating from 1915-1920, this house has two stories, five bays, and two interior axial chimneys. It has a front porch the style of which was quite common to the 1920s and 1940s. There is a long front gable or dormer and no rear gable. The house has a four room plan.

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186. 4960 Morris Neck Road. This house was once known as the old Gibbs Place and has two and one-half stories, three bays, a porch with decorative sawn corner brackets, two exterior chimneys and six-over-six sash. A two story rear ell was added.
188. 5172 Morris Neck Road. This is a tenant farmer's house dating to the 1920-1930 period. It has one story, four bays, two interior axial stove chimneys, and a rear shed addition. The house consists of three to four rooms.
189. 5341 Morris Neck Road. This house dates to the early 1940s and is included in this survey because it is definitely of a very different architecture for the Virginia Beach area. It consists of a flat roof with terra cotta roof gutters and is done in the "Florida Style."
191. No address Muddy Creek Road. This is probably a tenant farmer's house dating to 1900-1920. It has one story, two bays, and plain square columns on the front porch. There is no visible stove chimney but it must have had one at one time. It appears to be one room deep with a two room plan and a one story rear addition.
194. 3529 Muddy Creek Road. This house used to be known as the Atwoodd place and dates to the 1920s. It has two stories and three bays. It may originally have been a four square plan, but there is now a two story rear addition and it has been heavily remodeled.
196. 3573 Muddy Creek Road. Commonly called the Mennonite farm, this house dates to 1930s. It has one stucco chimney on the side of the house, and has an elongated plan with rooms coming off the central passage. There are six rooms.
198. 3991 Muddy Creek Road. This bungalow, dating to 1900-1930, has two stories with three bays and a shed dormer in the front. There is a wooden porch with concrete piers, an interior axial stove chimney, six-over-six window sash, and dentils under the porch and dormer roof. There is a one-story rear addition. The house probably has a four room plan.
199. 4048 Muddy Creek Road. This is known now as the Carpenter Place but was once know as the White Place. The house dates to approximately 1903, when the current owner, Lillian Craft, remembers moving in; it was built shortly before that. It is a two story, three bay house with six-over-six sash and two interior end chimneys for stoves. The additions to the rear of the house were put on sometime in the 1930s. The original owner was E. J. White and the house was at one time was White's Gunning Club (1915-1930).
200. 4057 Muddy Creek Road. This home used to be called the Whitehurst-Bromley Store. It is a very good example of adaptive reuse. The store was made into a two story house in the 1930s when the Whitehursts first started apartments. There was one central chimney, and the plan was originally one large room later sectioned off to make a house. The interior stairs were put in by the present owner; the access to the second floor apartment was originally on the outside. This house used to have a porch all the way around it, but it was taken off when it was moved in 1961 to its present site. The wood is primarily of pine and gum and the outside is cypress, a very good termite deterrent. This house used to be located at the intersection of Gum Bridge and Charity Neck Roads.
201. 4073 Muddy Creek Road. This is the house of L. L. Murphy but was once called the Brumley Place. It dates to about 1906 and it has two stories, three bays, turned columns in the front, an end chimney, and two-over-two window sash. The door appears to be original. There is a back one story ell addition that appears to have been put on in the 1930s and a bathroom which was added sometime in the 1950s. This is a single pile, central passage plan with the addition giving two more rooms. Of the outbuildings, two were moved from Indian River Road.
206. 4432 Muddy Creek Road. The Munden place dates to 1900-1930, and has two stories, three bays, six-over-six sash, and a central axis chimney. A second chimney for a stove is located on the one story rear addition. A porch, which is also part of the back addition, is

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being screened in. The interior walls are clapboard. This is another good example of what could possibly be a tenant farmer house of the early 20th Century.

207. 4498 Muddy Creek Road. Commonly known as the Confederate Farm, the house dates to the early 20th Century and may have been a tenant farmer house. It has one story, four bays, vertical siding, one interior axial chimney, and one-over-one sash.
210. 1956 Munden Point Road. This house was built in 1920 by Mr. John Williams who also built the Cedar Island Hunt Club. It has two stories, five bays and a two tier veranda porch with decorative gingerbread balustrade of urn cutouts. The rooms are small, similar to what you would find in a hotel. This house has interior German siding installed on the diagonal. The laundry room and pantry were added later and the garage which is out back was converted from what may have originally been a kitchen. There is a cemetery to the back of the house, which is no longer a part of the property.
211. 2131 Munden Point Road. Commonly called Hattie Waterfield's place, this bungalow dates to about 1910-1925. It is a typical bungalow with two-over-two sash and a four room plan.
214. 1560 Nanney's Creek Road. This house dates to 1900-1925, and has one story, five bays, and two-over-two window sash. The main house has a corrugated metal roof with part of the rear section having a standing seam metal roof. There is a one story back section. This is believed to be one of the first prefabricated houses in the area and was put together by Ben James.
217. 1633 Nanney's Creek Road. This house is commonly called the Grimstead Place and dates to the early 1900s. It has two sections (a one story section and a two story section) each of which contains two bays. There is an exterior stove chimney on the original one story section. The two story addition was built sometime later, but the exact date is unknown. The one story section has two rooms, the two story addition gives it a total of four rooms. There was originally a porch which has rotted out. It is believed to have been built by a man named Mansfield and is typical of some of the poor farmhouses that would have been in the Virginia Beach area in the late 19th Century.
222. 2172 North Stowe Road. This 1926 house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, and two interior lateral stove chimneys. There is a one story shed addition on the east side. A screened-in porch wraps partially around the shed addition and has square columns and concrete supports. There are four rooms on the first floor and four on the second; the one story addition provides two more rooms.
230. 1368 Pleasant Ridge Road. Dating to about 1920, this is another tenant house with one and one-half stories, three bays, six-over-six sash, and two interior axial chimneys. The stairs to the front door are missing. It appears to be abandoned.
232. 1728 Pleasant Ridge Road. Dating to about 1915, this house has one story and an enclosed porch which disguises the number of bays. There is a rear well.
234. 1877 Pleasant Ridge Road. This bungalow dates to the late 1930s and has one and one-half stories, three bays, and four-over-four sash. The original wood shingles are still in place. This house has been remodeled.
236. 1945 Pleasant Ridge Road. This store dates to the early 1920s and it has two stories, five bays, and typical 1920s style columns. The interior is one large room which is completely paneled in German siding. There is a small shed addition.
242. Pleasant Ridge School for Blacks - No address Princess Anne Road. This building dates to 1900-1920 and is the only remaining one room school in Virginia Beach. The school is not on its original site which was on the east side of Charity Neck Road, about one-half mile south of Gum Bridge Road. It was moved to this location about 50 years ago to

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become a school for blacks. The school is one story, one bay, with six-over-six sash, a new exterior stove chimney on the south side, and wrap-around cornice. There are three windows on each side; those on the south side are broken, those on the north side are intact. The door is original and needs repair. The one room interior has plain wooden clapboards which have been painted white. The exterior has not been painted. The building has been wired for electricity.

243. No address Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1900-1920. It is a one story, three bay tenant house and is now derelict. There is a central chimney and two-over-two sash.
247. No address Princess Anne Road. This house dates to about 1910-1920, and has two stories, three bays, two-over-two window sash, and a chimney on the rear addition of the house. The addition that is on the east side was put on sometime in the early 1940s.
251. 448 Princess Anne Road. The owner is Melvin Spence and the house dates to 1913-1915. It has a front porch with Roman style columns which have now been screen-enclosed. There is a kitchen or wash house out back complete with its own chimney laid in common bond. The house is believed to have been built by John Drury. The current owner has lived in the house for approximately 50 years. This is a typical central passage, single pile house with a two story ell giving two more rooms.
252. 468 Princess Anne Road. Another farm residence dating to 1900-1915, it has two stories, three bays, and two original chimneys, one on either side. The house has an octagonal front. There is a rear two story
256. 586 Princess Anne Road. This building dates to the 1930s and is currently used for storage but was originally part of Creed's High School and served as the Agricultural Building. It was moved to its present site several years ago and has one story, three bays, nine-over-nine sash, and a central interior chimney. It has been slightly modernized with a wheelchair ramp and screened-in porch in front.
258. 606 Princess Anne Road. This bungalow, dating to the 1900s, has one and one-half stories, three bays, and one interior chimney. It has a four square plan.
260. 612 Princess Anne Road. This bungalow dates to 1932-1933 and has one story, three bays, one central chimney, one exterior chimney, and the four square plan.
262. 635 Princess Anne Road. This bungalow dates to the 1930s and has two stories, six-over-six window sash, and a rear addition. There are two hit dormers and one recessed shed dormer; this recessed dormer may have been added recently.
264. 680 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1915. It has one and one-half stories and two bays.
271. 765 Princess Anne Road. Built 1900-1915, this house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, and a stove chimney on the south side of the main house. The original ell has a central axial chimney and a porch on its south side with turned columns on square posts. There is a one story shed addition on the west side of the ell. The main house had a one room plan with a partition for the hall; the partition has been removed to make a change room. The original ell contains two rooms. There are four bedrooms upstairs. The interior of the house has been altered with the addition of cedar panelling and the covering of the original wallboard in the kitchen in the 1960s. There is an original well on the property.
274. 837 Princess Anne Road. This house was built in the 1920s and has two stories, two bays, two-over-two sash, and one central axial stove chimney. The structure was originally a garage but has been completely altered. The first floor is used for storage, the second floor has been converted into an apartment. There is a stuccoed concrete block rear addition as well as a front addition.

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275. 845 Princess Anne Road. This "T" style house dates to 1915-1925. It has two stories, five bays, and one lateral stove chimney on the west end of the original two story ell. There is a one story addition on the south side of the house with another addition built on to it which may originally have been a porch but is now enclosed. It appears to be central passage, single pile plan with the rear ell providing two more rooms upstairs and down. The addition may have been for a kitchen and dining room. There is no evidence of a chimney on the main part of the house; it may be obscured by asbestos cladding. The porch appears to be a later addition and has tapered square posts on brick piers, a German siding ceiling, and hooks for a porch swing.
276. 905 Princess Anne Road. There are two buildings on this site, the Beale home and Beale's Grocery Store. The house was built in 1935, the store in the late 1930s. The house has one and one-half stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, and an interior lateral stove chimney. There have been no additions or alterations. The back porch has two-by-four posts for columns and brick steps. The plan is four rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. All windows and woodwork are original. The store has one story, two bays, six-over-six sash, and two interior axial stove chimneys. There is a three room rear addition made of concrete with a wood frame. When the store was built the economy of the area was such that fish and wild fowl were a primary food source. The store provided boats and supplies to hunters who came to the area and supplied the locals with fresh fish, fowl, eels, turtles, and crabs. The store was originally built with a large concrete cistern inside which was filled with sand and used for an ice house. This was the custom practiced in North Carolina, Beale's home.
277. 926 Princess Anne Road. Built in 1927, this house has one and one-half stories, three bays, six-over-one sash, and a central axial stove chimney. The front gable has wooden shingles, and there is a bay window on the south side. A shed addition was built onto the rear and is used for utility space. The porch has square tapered columns on brick piers and plain square posts for balustrade. The house appears to be a four square plan with two or three rooms upstairs, and triangular stained glass window on the south side. The unusual stained glass window is dark blue with a red rose motif. The bay window is also interesting. There have been very few if any alterations.
278. 931 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1900-1915. It has two stories, five bays, two-over-two sash, and two interior end stove chimneys. The porch is typical of the period with a wooden floor, German siding ceiling, and square tapered posts on brick piers. The house has a central passage, two room plan with a fully enclosed porch on back. There are new shingles on the house.
279. 948 Princess Anne Road. This house was built between 1915 and 1930. It has one story, three bays, and one-over-one sash. A rear ell addition has an "A" frame roof, a central axial stove chimney, and new cladding and insulation. The windows also appear to be new. The main house appears to have a two room plan; the rear addition may have three or four more rooms.
282. 1123 Princess Anne Road. This 1915-1925 house has two and one-half stories, two bays, three-over-one vertical sash, wrap around cornice in front, five-pane side lights on front door, one interior end stove chimney on the north end, and one interior lateral stove chimney on the south end. The front has French doors with glass panes. The original two story south side ell has an octagonal tower. A rear addition appears to originally have been only one story with the second story added later; the second story does not meet with the end of the first story. There is also a one-half story addition to the main house. The main house appears to have a side passage plan with one room on the first floor and two rooms on the second; the side ell is a single pile, one room plan; the addition may have two or three additional rooms. The wrap-around porch has seven bays, a German siding ceiling, brick piers supporting large square columns that taper at the top, and a plain balustrade.
283. 1130 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1900-1935. It has one and one-half stories, four bays, and two-over-two sash. There is a rear addition with an interior end stove chimney. Onto the addition was built a utility shed and south side screened porch. The main porch has brick piers with three square columns and a German siding ceiling. The house appears to have a two room single pile plan with the addition providing two more rooms. The house has new decorative shutters and a new octagonal window in the gable on the south side of the house.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

284. 1142 Princess Anne Road. This 1900-1920 house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, and wrap-around cornice. A rear addition has six-over-six sash, a stove chimney, and is attached to a one story addition. The one story addition is connected by a breezeway to a modern garage. The porch has been completely enclosed to make one large front room. In the main house, this large room leads into two smaller rooms; the addition gives two more rooms. The original chimneys may have been torn down and only the stove chimney on the rear addition remains.
288. 1250 Princess Anne Road. Built 1900-1915, this house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, two interior axial stove chimneys, a three-pane fan light and two-pane side lights on the front door, and wrap-around cornice. The original side ell is two stories and has two rooms. There is a one and one-half story rear addition with an exterior stove chimney built onto the side ell and a shed addition built onto the rear addition. There is also a shed addition for a rear porch. The original house appears to be central passage, single pile with three rooms in the main house and two more in the ell.
290. 1325 Princess Anne Road. Built 1919-1920, this house has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, two interior end stove chimneys, and wrap around cornice. There is a one story rear addition on the south side that has an enclosed porch, two-over-two sash, and a central axial stove chimney. There is another one room addition to the first addition. The enclosed main porch was added within the last 10 years and has glass windows and wood framing. The house plan is central passage, single pile with four rooms on the second floor. The rear addition gives two more rooms; the smaller addition is for a kitchen or pantry. The house has been remodeled inside but still contains the original bannister and balustrade.
291. 1337 Princess Anne Road. This house dates to 1900-1920. It has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, wrap-around cornice, and an interior axial stove chimney. The original ell is two stories. There is a one story rear addition with an interior end stove chimney. There is also a narrow two story rear extension and a rear and side addition with a small porch. The main porch has a German siding ceiling, decorative scalloped sawn corner brackets, and tapered wooden columns on brick piers. There is a cemetery at the far southwest end of the property with grave markers inscribed with the names Campbell and Dudley.
298. 1500 Princess Anne Road. Built in 1935, what is now a NAPA store was once the general store and post office for the Pleasant Ridge area. It has two-over-two sash windows, a new door, an awning in front, and interior stairs which are recent additions (1979).
303. 1636 Princess Anne Road. Dating to 1917-1920, this house has two stories, four bays, three-over-one vertical sash, and a bay window on the north end. The front has a French door with five-pane sidelights. The door on the south end has acanthus leaf garland on the bottom part. There are original north and south side extensions to the main house; the north extension has a rear stove chimney. A recently built two story rear addition has one-over-one sash. The main house was originally one and one-half stories with a four room plan but has been extensively altered, changing it into two stories. The north extension has two additions on it, each one story. One of them, a shed, may be a utility room. The porch has brick columns and brick stairs. The original house was a Sears and Roebuck house kit delivered on a train and was erected by locals to entice a doctor to move to the area.
311. 1400 Public Landing Road. This house dates to about 1900-1915 and has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, a new chimney, and a one story rear addition. The plan is single pile.
313. 2145 Pungo Ferry Road. The nine outbuildings are a fine collection that can be used for study. They include: a barn, a garage, a chicken coop, a wash house or kitchen with exterior chimney, a small storage shed, a dairy, a smokehouse, and two storage sheds. The original main house is no longer standing; the current modern house may be built on the site of an earlier one.
320. 1653 Salmons Road. This bungalow dates to 1920-1930 and has one and one-half stories, new chimneys, and two-over-two sash. It appears to have a four room plan.

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326. 1376 Shipps Cabin Road. Once called the Lucian Davis House, this is a one and one-half story, three bay house dating to about 1900-1920. It has the type of porch that is very typical for the time period, an interior chimney in the back section, and six over-six-sash.
336. No address Stewart Road. Dating to the 1930s, the house has one story, nine bays, two-over-two window sash, and one interior axial chimney. The side addition has its own chimney and a small enclosed back porch. The main house is one room deep.
337. 1025 Stewart Road. This house, once known as the Douglas Club hunting lodge, dates to the 1920s, and has one story, four bays, original wood roofing, and original six-over-six window sash. It has a side door, a new exterior chimney, and an attached building with access through a small breezeway. Architecturally, this is a very interesting house.
339. 2216 Stowe Road. This house was built in 1926. It has two stories, three bays, two-over-two sash, and two interior lateral chimneys. What is now the barn was the original house; after the main house was built, this first house was converted into a barn. There is a one story addition to the back of the house. The main porch has brick piers and tapered wooden columns common to the early 20th Century. The side porch is screened. There are four rooms on the first floor and four on the second. The house opens into the main room and there is no central passage. The interior once had French doors leading to the dining room which were replaced with an archway. Indian artifacts have been found on the property. There once might have been a cemetery with wooden grave markers on the site, but there is no longer any sign of it.
343. 2009 Vaughan Road. Dating to 1918, this bungalow has one and one-half stories, five bays, two-over-two sash, and two interior lateral stove chimneys. The front door has a fan light which has been painted, and side lights with frosted snow flake glass. The main porch has wooden Doric columns, a German siding ceiling, and concrete steps. A one story shed addition on the rear has an interior stove chimney. The south side porch addition is screened in. The house appears to have a four room plan with four rooms upstairs as well and two rooms in the shed addition.
344. 2200 Vaughan Road. Built in 1902, this house has two stories, five bays, two interior stove chimneys, and a two-pane fan light over the front door. All windows are new (1985) with one-over-one sash. An addition for the kitchen was added later and has an enclosed side porch. Another small rear one story addition with a bathroom was built in 1964 and has a central axial chimney. The primary porch has small tapered wooden columns and a German siding ceiling. The plan of the main house is central passage with two rooms on one side and a bedroom added later; there are four rooms on the second floor. The chimneys were recently redone.
358. 4053 West Neck Road, Lot 1. This 1900-1920 house is one story with no visible bays. The house has had major renovations to the exterior and the main house is no longer visible. There are extensions to the east, west, and south. The front of the house was extended and closed in to provide an additional room. The original plan was a one story main house with ell and a total of three rooms. There are two sets of original windows with two-over-two sash; all others are new with two-over-two sash. There is an interior end stove chimney on the south end. Although heavily modified, the original house is still intact and is a good example of a tenant farmer's house.
359. 4065 West Neck Road. Built 1920-1930, this house has one story, one bay, six-over-six sash, and panelled shutters with decorative sawn trim around the entire main section. There is an addition to the west side of the house and an extension to the rear which has an exterior stove chimney. There is also another small narrow extension to the rear. An open ground level porch is on the east side of the house. The entry doors are Dutch style. The main house appears to be one room with two more rooms in the side addition and one room in the rear extension. The small extension may be a bathroom. There is decorative sawn trim on the cornice of the main house but there is no trim on the addition or extension. The house may at one time have been used as a store or railroad station.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

Date Unknown:

106. 4117 Charity Neck Road. This house has one story, three bays, two exterior chimneys, and a shed addition with one interior chimney.
139. 1789 Gum Bridge Road. This house is one and one-half stories, three bays, and single pile with a rear addition. There is a cemetery in the rear of the house near the woods.
259. 609 Princess Anne Road. This house has two stories, two bays, and two central interior chimneys. There have been many additions including a two story rear addition with a one story addition to this and a wrap around porch. The entire interior has been remodeled to accommodate apartments.

ATTACHMENT 4, continued

VIRGINIA BEACH BOROUGH:

19th Century Buildings:

16. DeWitt Cottage - Tenth Street and Oceanfront. Built in 1895 by Jerome P. Holland, the first mayor Virginia Beach, it was bought from him by Cornelius DeWitt in 1909. It has been occupied by the DeWitt family as a single family residence ever since. This house is the sole surviving example of the type of ocean front dwelling built in Virginia Beach during its first development period (between 1863, when it was founded, and its incorporation in 1906).
- The house has solid brick walls 14 inches thick. There are two stories with a full basement and a habitable attic with dormer windows. A porch runs around three sides. Original pine panelling is throughout the house. Originally, there were four chimneys; one has since been destroyed in a hurricane. Few changes have been made. An addition over the kitchen and the attic was divided into two bedrooms and a half-bath. This house is on the Virginia Landmarks Register.
330. 1133 South Bayshore Drive. This house was probably built circa 1840. It has been changed and added to many times over the years to accommodate several different owners, but the current owners are restoring it to its original farmhouse form of the 1840 period.

20th Century Buildings:

10. Cavalier Hotel - West side of Atlantic Avenue between 40th and 41st Streets. Built in 1927 and designed by Neff and Thompson of Norfolk, the hotel opened April 7, 1927. It was the ultimate in elegance on the Virginia coast and consisted of seven stories atop a huge sand dune. It had 195 guest rooms and no one was accepted without a reservation. It had all the accommodations and facilities a guest could wish for, including a heated indoor pool, riding stables, a beach club, a yacht club, extensive gardens, a playground for children, a golf club, and a magnificent view of the ocean. It even had a separate dining room for the chauffeurs of the limousines which brought the many rich and famous guests.
- In 1942 the U.S. Navy took over the hotel and continued to lease it for the duration of World War II. German Prisoners of War maintained the gardens. Boom times in Virginia Beach followed the war and construction of other hotels and motels catered to the new informality of the travelling public. Competition, the need for extensive repairs, and the cost of upkeep closed the hotel in 1973.
- Gene Dixon, Jr. and other investors bought the hotel and began the restoration, reopening it in 1976. The rising cost of land eliminated the gardens and other dependencies, and a new Cavalier on the oceanfront was constructed. Now the old "Cavalier on the Hill", as it is called today, is closed for the winter.
13. Willoughby T. Cooke School. This brick building was built in 1913 and is located on 15th Street between Baltic and Mediterranean Avenues. It is the oldest school house still standing and is currently in use as an elementary school.
19. Farmer Building - 418, 420, and 422 17th Street. This building was intended to house offices and, according to a stone plaque on the front, was built in 1927. It is a brick two story building which now has two store fronts and another entrance to the rooms above. While it is narrow in the front, the building is almost half a block deep.
45. Princess Anne Country Club. Located at 39th Street and Pacific Avenue, construction of the club began in 1911 and it opened in 1920 with 92 charter members. The building was originally Spanish style but was remodeled later. The Seapines Station of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad was located in front of the clubhouse at the lower southeast corner; there was a special car called the "Vance" for members. There was a walkway from the front of the

ATTACHMENT 4, concluded

club to the ocean. The golf course was added in 1921 and additional extensive remodeling was done in 1930.

50. Star of the Sea Catholic Church - 14th Street and Pacific Avenue. Built in 1915, this is the oldest church building still standing. The statue of the Virgin Mary was installed in front of the church in 1921. The church has been much enlarged.
329. Barclay House - 400 Sixteenth Street. This house dates to 1910-1916. It is a large frame house with a cellar and attic and is surrounded by porches on both the first and second floors. The second floor has six bedrooms. Exterior steps to the second floor have been added; otherwise, there have been no changes to the house.

31. Life Saving Museum of Virginia/Virginia Beach Maritime Museum, Boardwalk at 24th Street. The United States Congress in 1871 created the United States Life Saving Service, and in 1874 authorized three life saving stations to be built six miles apart along the coast of what is now Virginia Beach -- Cape Henry Number 1, Seatack Number 2 and Dam Neck Mills Number 3. The term "Seatack" was used for this general area and was a contraction of the words "sea attack", after the British launched a sea attack in the War of 1812.

The surfmen who manned the small Seatack Station constantly patrolled the shore between Stations 1 and 2 to aid vessels in distress, and supplemented their meager salaries by hunting and fishing.

In 1878, the Life Saving Service became a branch of the Treasury Department and two more stations were added, Little Island Number 4 and False Cape Number 5.

Soon the word spread of the attractions of our beautiful beach for summer visitors and in 1880 a group of enterprising businessmen built a clubhouse which became the Princess Anne Hotel, and a railroad was built from Norfolk. As shipping along the coast grew, so did the responsibilities of the surfmen, and a second, larger station for Number 2 was built in 1903. In 1915, the Life Saving Service became a part of the United States Coast Guard Service and it was manned by Coastguardsmen who also were lifeguards for the summer swimmers.

During World War II, the guardsmen had the added duty of patrolling the beach front, enforcing curfews and insuring that no foreign agents landed here, while at the same time rescuing survivors of ships which had been torpedoed by the enemy.

The museum is listed by the Virginia Landmark Commission and the National Register of Historic Places.

ATTACHMENT 5

**CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC SITES
BY BOROUGH AND BY AGE**

As of July 1, 1989

ATTACHMENT 5
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BAYSIDE BOROUGH:

17th Century Sites:

21. First Lynnhaven Parish Church. (site) The location is still known as "Church Point," and is on the west side of the Lynnhaven River. The church was built on land given by Adam Thoroughgood in 1639, and the first vestry was elected in 1640. Adam Thoroughgood had probably drawn the plans for the church and was supervising the building when he died in 1639 or 1640.
- Looking south from the Lesner Bridge, it is the second wooded point on the west shore. Erosion of the bank first caused the graveyard to sink below the river and then the church began to give way. It was abandoned in 1692 and the court ordered that a new brick church be built further up the river "near the ferry", that is, near the Ferry Farm location.
26. Greenwich. (site) This was a large plantation, on the north side of Princess Anne Road and west of Kempsville Road, built by William Moseley II, son of the first William Moseley who came here in 1649 and lived at Rolleston. An old map of 1698 shows a Moseley's Creek west of Kempsville emptying into the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River and it is believed that this creek was the eastern boundary of the plantation. The creek was dammed up in development but there is now a small pond indicating where it once flowed.

Archaeological Sites:

3. Bayville Farm. Located just off Shore Drive across from Baylake Pines, this 1822 house was built by Peter Singleton II on property which was part of the original Adam Thoroughgood grant of 5,300 acres. Peter Singleton inherited this land from his mother, Sukio Thoroughgood Singleton. This Peter Singleton, a spendthrift bachelor, lost the house and land to James Garrison. Garrison raised Arabian horses there and built a race track where he raced his famous horse "Wagner". Additions include two porches (east and west) and a guest house built on the foundations of the old kitchen. The guest house chimney is made of bricks salvaged from the original kitchen. This house is on the Virginia and National Landmarks Registers. The area surrounding the house is an archaeological site.
62. Site of Original Adam Thoroughgood House - 4479 Blackbeard Road. On Lake Joyce. Artifacts are now in Virginia Landmarks Commission Center for Archaeology. A modern house is now on the site.
148. The Hermitage - 4200 Hermitage Road, Thoroughgood. This house is believed to have been built by John Thoroughgood on land inherited from his father Adam Thoroughgood II, son of the first Adam Thoroughgood. The hall and two rooms to left are original.

ATTACHMENT 5, continued

BLACKWATER BOROUGH:

18th Century Sites:

9. Cary Wilson Butt House. (site) Located just off Baum Road, a house was built here in 1790 by Cary Wilson Butt from Currituck, whose daughter married a Baum and inherited the house. It burned some time ago and only the two large chimneys remain.

ATTACHMENT 5, continued

KEMPSVILLE BOROUGH:

17th Century Sites:

30. Level Green. (site) Simon Hancock, who sold the 51 acres to Anthony Lawson and William and Edward Moseley for the town of Newtown, built a house on the south side of Indian River Road. After selling the 51 acres, he evidently moved to the south side of the Elizabeth River for in his will his widow Sarah "was entitled to 500 acres" on the south side. The next record shows that William Hancock, probably Simon's grandson, bought 180 acres with a house on it and he named the plantation "Level Green". The house showed its age in a 1930 photograph in Old Houses of Princess Anne Virginia (Kellam, 1935) and has since been demolished. However, the site is remembered by a street which bears its name; it was plotted in a curve around the original property for a housing development and has two entrances from the south side of Indian River Road.
37. Newtown. (site) Established in 1697 and situated west of Kempsville on the Eastern Branch of the Elizabeth River, this was the only town which was actually built and flourished in the 18th Century in Princess Anne County when Kempsville was merely a trading post. Surveyed by William Nimmo, the 51 acres were divided into half-acre lots to be sold for 10,000 pounds of tobacco each, on the condition that "a good house 26 feet long and 15 feet broad be built by or before 1 March 1698."

This town was the creation of Anthony Lawson and William and Edward Moseley who had purchased the land from Simon Hancock on the east side of Moseley's Creek. According to the records at least twelve houses were built, at least one store, a church, a school, and sundry warehouses. In 1740 an Act of Assembly confirmed the establishment of the town and in 1754 the County Courthouse was moved here from its former location. But the life of this town was brief. In 1778 the Courthouse was shifted to Kemp's Landing because of its proximity to Norfolk during the Revolution. As a result of the war and its aftermath, the town which began so successfully was withering away. The buildings crumbled from disuse and the land became farm land once more. By 1823 Herman Oye's map shows only a road, which is known today as Newtown Road.

18th Century Sites:

5. Bellamy House. (site) The site is located near the intersection of Kempsville and Providence Roads, next to the Kempsville Library. The builder is unknown, but the house is said to have been built over 200 years ago. The style is modified Georgian "L" shape. The former owner, Mr. Bellamy, developed much of the area including what is now Bellamy Manor and Providence Road.
14. Courthouse and Jail. (sites) The jail was directly behind Pleasant Hall and the Courthouse just east of it on Witchduck Road. This was the fourth County Courthouse, having been moved from Newtown in 1778. Before it was built in 1780, court was held in the building which had been George Logan's store. This building served the county until the Court was moved again -- to Princess Anne in 1821. Brick, of Flemish bond, the building had two stories and a gallery.

After court was moved to Princess Anne, the Baptist Church used it for their services until they built their own building. After that, it fell into disuse and was finally torn down.

The jail fared better. The first one was of wood which soon burned down. The second one, of brick, was so solid that when it was finally razed, the work took three days! When the building ceased to be a jail, it was used as a private school, and then a residence which was particularly attractive in the summer as the walls were so thick that the interior was always cool. According to the record it was built in 1787.

18. Fairfield. (site) It is impossible to pinpoint the exact spot of this once famous fine house but we believe that the driveway to the house began on Kempsville Road just south of Princess Anne Road. This house was on a very large plantation extending from Princess Anne Road south and west.

The house was built by Anthony Walke II whose will, dated 1777, indicates that the building date is between 1750 and 1770. His son, the Reverend David Walke, lived here until it burned

ATTACHMENT 5, continued

down, then at Pleasant Hall. The plantation was then divided and sold and no trace of the house remains. The graves of Anthony Walke II and four other Walkes were moved to the cemetery at Old Donation Church after the fire.

46. Pungo Chapel. (site) This chapel, the third one to be built in the Parish of Lynnhaven, was directly across the road from the Anthony Fentress House. The road at that time was called Pungo Ridge Road. Originally an Indian trail, it ran along Pungo Ridge from Broad Bay on the north to Knotts Island on the south. This was the first chapel to be built of brick but there is no trace of it now. In 1779 Anthony Fentress was paid 20 pounds to take care of it.
52. Victory Ball Plaque. This marker is on the property of a gas station at the corner of Princes Anne Road and Witchduck Road. It marks the spot of a house, then owned by Frederick Boush, where a ball was held in the summer of 1776 to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Known as the "Victory Ball House", it and its ballroom were well remembered by descendants of John L. Herrick, a former owner.

19th Century Sites:

23. Friendly Oak. (site) This house was on the south side of Princess Anne Road, across from the Baptist Church. It was named long ago because of the enormous and venerable oak tree in front, believed to be the oldest tree in Virginia Beach. It is believed to have been built by one of the Herbert family about 1800. Now both house and tree are gone.
308. Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church - 5181 Princess Anne Road. The original church was built in 1843 on land given by David Walke which was part of the large plantation of "Fairfield". It was the first Episcopal church built in Princess Anne County after the Revolution when the Church of England was deactivated here. This church burned to the ground in 1943, but two sailors, returning to their base, saw the flames, broke into the church, and saved the altar cross, the brass eagle lectern, the organ, and some of the pews. It was rebuilt in 1947 on the same foundation. The graveyard is intact.
310. Kempsville Baptist Church - 5204 Princess Anne Road. Fourteen people organized a Baptist church in Kempsville in 1814, and in 1826 the congregation bought the old courthouse for services until 1911 when a frame church was built just east of the present church. This frame church burned in 1963. It was replaced by the present church in 1968.

ATTACHMENT 5, continued

LYNNHAVEN BOROUGH:

17th Century Sites:

28. Hunter House. (site) This house was across Virginia Beach Boulevard from the Francis Land House. Dr. William Hunter was practicing medicine in Lower Norfolk County in 1678. A descendent, William Hunter, had a plantation here beginning at Little Neck Road and extending west. A long driveway went up to the house which was destroyed about 1955. At that time Mr. Colin Studds had bought the Francis Land House for a dress shop with the family living quarters upstairs. In his restoration of the Francis Land House, he found the stairway in such bad condition that he removed it, replacing it with one from the Hunter House which was being demolished, and thus retained the flavor of the past.
17. Eastwood. (site) This house was just south of London Bridge on the west side of Great Neck Road. London Bridge area was named for the bridge which crossed a creek here, a branch of the eastern branch of the Lynnhaven River. The house was on or near this creek, and was probably built by Captain James Condon in the late 1600s. It was sold to Captain John Willoughby, who sold it to William Aitchison, a merchant of Norfolk. He was a Tory during the Revolution, but because of his age, he was not imprisoned and his house was a haven for other Tories during that conflict. In William Aitchison's will of 1777 he left "the plantation in Princess Anne called EASTWOOD to his son Walter."
- It was a typical small house of the late 17th Century with two rooms downstairs, two upstairs, and dormer windows on the front. There was no hall and the stairway rose from the larger room. The inside chimney had a huge fireplace 7 feet wide and 5 feet high. The house is brick laid in Flemish bond. It was in a dilapidated condition in 1930 and was destroyed soon thereafter.
15. Cross. A large granite cross marks the approximate spot of the landing of Englishmen who went on to create the first permanent settlement on our continent. This cross was erected in 1935 by the National Society of American Colonists to commemorate the first landing when the men of the Susan Constant, the Discovery, and the Godspeed gave thanks to God for a safe voyage and erected a wooden cross. Captain Christopher Newport, commander of the expedition, at that time named Cape Henry and Cape Charles for sons of James I of England.

18th Century Sites:

47. Salisbury Plains. (site) The site is located on U.S. Naval Air Station Oceana property south of Southern Boulevard and west of Oceana Boulevard. A house was built here by Joel Cornick in 1727. He was the great grandson of William Cornick (or Cornix) who had patented 500 acres in Lower Norfolk County in 1657; this land was a part of that patent. The Cornick family was loyal to the Crown during the Revolution, but since they took no part in any aid to the British they were allowed to keep their house and land.
- The house was frame, with the two chimney ends of laid in Flemish bond and a handsome gambrel roof with five dormer windows. The interior, of early Georgian design, had beautiful pine panelling in the parlor to the left of the hall and in the room behind. The beams supporting the house were 40' long and 12 x 12" thick. Mrs. Sadie Kellam's book Old Houses of Princess Anne Virginia (1935) shows a very fine house of that period.
- In 1950, the owner was Grayson Whitehurst. In 1954, the U.S. Navy acquired the land including the house for the extension of runways for jet planes and the house was demolished.
48. Second Eastern Shore Chapel. (site) Built in 1730 on land adjacent to Salisbury Plains, now the property of the U.S. Naval Air Station Oceana. The land was given for the church by Joel Cornick. As the Chapel fell into disrepair, a new larger one was built on the same spot. It was here, in 1785, that the Vestry made its pledge to the new "Doctrine, Discipline and Order of the Protestant Episcopal Church". It is said that, Union troops used the church as a stable for their horses during the War Between the States. The Chapel was restored after the war, thanks to a diligent and inspired minister. As time went on, the congregation, mostly descendants of earlier settlers, lost its minister and remained small with only lay readers.

ATTACHMENT 5, continued

20th Century Sites:

22. Fort Story. This fort contains within its boundaries both Cape Henry lighthouses but has a more modern history as well. In 1914, the Virginia General Assembly gave the land, which included Cape Henry and which was once called only "The Desert" on early maps, to the United States government. The War Department named it Fort Story in honor of General John Patton Story, a noted coast artilleryman of his day. These 343.1 acres were for fortifications at Cape Henry. Once World War I had begun in Europe, more changes were made. More land was added to the fort in 1917 and the 2nd and 5th C.A. companies were detailed there to guard the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay. In 1940, one gun battery, anti-aircraft guns, searchlights, and a mine battery were added and Fort Story became the headquarters for the Harbor Defense Command.

Date Unknown:

7. Bronze Statue of Admiral de Grasse. The statue is near Beggars Bridge. Also near the statue is a monument of red granite which depicts the battle.

Archaeological Sites:

11. Chesapioc. (site) This was the largest of the Chesopean Indian villages in the area of Virginia Beach. It was situated just east of the new bridge on the south shore of Long Creek. Numerous pieces of skeletons and potsherds, indicating a large burial ground which was usually adjacent to a village, have been found. An archaeology team from George Mason University also found evidence in the field south of Indian occupation dating back much earlier than the Chesopeans identified on John Smith's map of 1606. While there were many other smaller Indian villages throughout Virginia Beach, archaeologists believe that the largest was here.
132. 1101 Five Points Road. Turn left from Great Neck Road on Rose Hall Drive and go to the end. This house is not the original Rose Hall built by Jacob Ellegood in 1730, but many believe that it is similar. The first one may also have been frame as is the current one, and the family graveyard is close by on the original 615 acres. Jacob Ellegood had been a vestryman, a colonel of the local militia, and a wealthy and prominent, man but he joined the British Army under Lord Dunmore in 1775 and was caught and imprisoned. After the war he settled in New Brunswick Canada.
174. Eastern Shore Chapel - 2020 Laskin Road. This is a copy of the third Eastern Shore "Chapel of Ease" built in 1762 on property now on the Naval Air Station Oceana.

ATTACHMENT 5, continued

PRINCESS ANNE BOROUGH:

18th Century Sites:

2. Attwoodtown. (site) Only "Attwoodtown Road" on the south edge of the development of Lago Mar remains today to remind us of this past small settlement of houses, most of which belonged to the Attwood family. The first Attwood land grant was in 1716 for 23 acres "at a placed called Beaver Dams."
33. Randolph Lovett House. (site) This third son of Thomas Lovett who made his will in 1790 must have already built his house (now 2385 North Landing Road).

19th Century Sites:

24. Reuben Gornto House. (site) The site of a former 19th Century house is on Laskin Road between the entrance to the Regency Apartments and Captain George's Restaurant. The site is an undeveloped field which will be developed into a shopping center. Among the trees in the back of the site is what remains of the family graveyard, including the gravestone of Philip Gornto who probably built the house circa 1840.
34. Reuben Lovitt House. (site) This is the site of a house built by Reuben Lovitt circa 1880, was directly across from the Old Courthouse. It was destroyed to make way for office buildings. The family graveyard was in front of the house directly on North Landing Road. Reuben's stone reads, "Born September 18th, 1765 and died August 11th, 1819. Aged 54 years."

Archaeological Sites:

54. Willowwood Cemetery. Diagonally across Sandbridge Road from Tabernacle Baptist Church, this cemetery served the church. Many old graves are here, some predating the church, because as development grew, descendants moved the remains of their ancestors from family graveyards before they were destroyed.

ATTACHMENT 5, continued

PUNGO BOROUGH:

17th Century Sites:

342. No address Vaughan Road. While this is not an old house, it sits on land which has been in the Vaughan family since 1695 when the first Robert Vaughan received a grant of 66 acres. In 1720, he received another land grant; he was then a colonel in the militia. Vaughan's descendants continued to acquire more adjacent land, achieved a large spread, and continued to farm. The current Robert Vaughan is the first to be named after his ancestor, Robert Vaughan, the immigrant. There are three family cemeteries, two on Vaughan Road and one behind this house in the woods.

18th Century Sites:

4. Beggars Bridge. This is the site of the original Beggars Bridge--this bridge is located on Pleasant Ridge Road and crosses Beggars Bridge Creek. This little bridge, which is not the original, is on a map made for Benedict Arnold when he was in command of the British forces in 1781. Arnold was attempting to cut off the flow of tobacco from the colonists to the West Indies where it was being exchanged for arms and powder for the Patriots. The creek empties into Shipps Bay where there was once an inlet to the ocean and Arnold suspected that tobacco was being shipped from here.
- The legend about the name is that some boys were teasing a slow-witted youngster and threw him over the bridge. He could not swim and begged to be pulled out, but the boys only laughed and pushed him back under until he drowned.
105. Charity United Methodist Church - 4080 Charity Neck Road. Established in 1789. Some time before that, William Dawley had begun a preaching mission in his own house and he and his brother, James, had espoused Methodism, performing marriages and preaching against slavery. Francis Asbury, the founder of Methodism, noted in his journal, "We had come to quarterly meetings at Dawley's Meeting House."
- In 1792 Amy White purchased 60 & 1/2 acres where the church now stands "adjoining the land of James Dawley." In 1796 the record shows another sale "adjoining the piece given by Amy White for a Methodist Meeting House." This is the land where the church now stands.
267. Oak Grove Baptist Church - 685 Princess Anne Road. The first Baptist services were held on a barge in the North Landing River. Then, in 1764, John Whitehead, Jr. and his wife Mary, granted to the elders of the Baptist church "one half acre where the meeting house now stands". This is believed to have been on Knotts Island. The present church, on land given by Charles Dudley, was built later.
269. Francis Ackiss House - 751 Princess Anne Road. (site) This is the site of an 18th Century house built by Francis Ackiss in 1782. He was the largest landholder in this area at that time. His son, Francis Ackiss, Jr. was killed in the Skirmish at Kempsville and was the first Virginian to be killed on Virginia soil in the American Revolution.
- The house was named "Blossom Hill" because there was a slight mound on the property where the "witch" Grace Sherwood is said to have planted the wild lupin which she had brought back from England in an eggshell. The house was a fine brick mansion of two stories with two chimneys. The 19 inch walls were of Flemish bond. On the southern gable was inscribed "F.A. 1782".
304. J. A. Fentress House - 1668 Princess Anne Road. (site) This is the site of a house built in 1794 by Hillary Land, over the years it was the home of Dennis Capps, of Captain Solomon Caffee during The War Between The States, and then of Caleb C. Chaplin. It then became the home of the Fentress family, and many of them are buried in the family graveyard in front of where the house used to be. The house was one of the small saltbox types with a chimney on each side, two rooms above and below, and a center hall.

ATTACHMENT 5, concluded

VIRGINIA BEACH BOROUGH:

19th Century Sites:

40. Norwegian Lady. The original Norwegian Lady was the wooden figurehead from the Norwegian bark "DIKTATOR" tragically wrecked off the coast on March 27, 1891. All day, men of the Seatack Life Saving Station struggled through a violent storm and pounding surf to rescue those on board. Captain Jorgenson was saved, along with only eight other crew members. His wife, son, and fifteen crewmen were drowned.

The next day, cargo and broken timbers of the hull were scattered along the beach for a mile. A guest at the Princess Anne Hotel found the figurehead and it was erected at the boardwalk and 25th Street looking out to sea. Battered and disfigured by the elements, it was removed for refurbishing several times, including the period when the concrete "boardwalk" was being constructed in 1927. It was placed in storage after a 1953 storm.

In 1961, the citizens of Moss, Norway, in appreciation for the valiant efforts of the men of the Life Saving Station to save the "DIKTATOR" and its crew, commissioned a sculptor to replace the original figurehead. On September 22, 1962, in a ceremony with the Mayor of Moss, Norway, the sculptor, and the City Manager, the beautiful bronze statue was unveiled on the spot where the original once stood.

20th Century Sites:

36. Monument to Daniel Boone. Erected in 1937 near the boardwalk at 17th Street, this granite monument in the shape of an arrowhead was dedicated to mark the eastern end of the Boone Trail which ran from the Missouri-Kansas border to the eastern seaboard. It was one of 366 markers erected by the Boone Trail Association along the trail, reportedly the forerunner of Route 60, explored by Daniel Boone and his followers. A bronze plaque on one side is of Boone holding his rifle. The plaque on the other side is of an Algonquin Indian whose tribe used a trail from Boston to Roanoke Island, a trail which Boone also used.
- Removed in 1976 by the City to make way for public rest rooms at this spot, the monument rested in a parking area for equipment belonging to the Department of Landscaping. The granite monument later turned out to be cement and hollow. It disintegrated, but the bronze plaques are now in the Life Saving Museum of Virginia located at 24th Street and Oceanfront.
340. B. P. Holland House - 202 Twelfth Street. (site) Mr. Holland, the first mayor of Virginia Beach, built a house on this site, located directly across the street from the DeWitt House, in 1904. The house has been demolished and the site is now a parking lot.
341. Site of the Second Princess Anne Inn - Twenty-fifth Street and Oceanfront. This is the site of a summer cottage built by the Groves family circa 1910. Later, it was purchased by the Tait family and turned into a hotel. In 1923, William Henry Sterling purchased the property and enlarged the hotel, keeping the original facade as it was, and naming it after the first hotel in Virginia Beach - the Princess Anne Hotel, which burned down June 10, 1907. The hotel overlooks the Statue of the Norwegian Lady, the new park, and the Virginia Beach Maritime Historical Museum. Surviving storms and hurricanes, the Princess Anne Hotel finally became outmoded in 1962 and was torn down and rebuilt in a more modern fashion. Upon reopening, the hotel was renamed the Princess Anne Inn. It is still owned and operated by the Sterling family, now the third generation.

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